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Night Fighting Raging in Leningrad Area As Soviets Continue to Hold City

Moscow, Sept. 16.

SHOCK troops under Colonel Bondyrev launched a furious counter-attack after artillery preparation and recaptured several localities, destroying almost a whole regiment and taking considerable booty, military despatches from the front said today.

Indicating that the Germans apparently were attempting a landing in the Murmansk area, the Information Bureau in a communique said that Soviet patrol boats, motor torpedo boats and submarines sank two large enemy transports in the Barents Sea.

While the High Command through the Information Bureau merely said that Russian troops fought the enemy stubbornly along the entire front, despatches from the front indicated numerous Red successes in the Leningrad sector scored at night.

With ceaseless night battles in the approaches to Leningrad, Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, supported by the Battle Fleet, marines and popular guards, was holding the city firmly and counter-attacking in various sectors, according to the despatches.

The Russians often gained triumphs during the night when the Germans invariably try to avoid battle, the despatches reported.

In one sector, the despatches added, the 19th German tank division was severely defeated and one regiment of the 30th infantry division was destroyed.

Nazis Pushed Back

Elsewhere the Germans were reported to have been pushed back to initial defence lines, losing many dead and 25 heavy tanks, three armoured cars and nine guns.

A supplementary communique of the Information Bureau gave a detailed account of Soviet air succe[illegible] in the past few days.

"In the approaches to Lenin[illegible] planes under the command of Colo[illegible] Danielov shot down sixteen Germ[illegible] planes in one day," the communique said.

"On September 12, Soviet p[illegible] attacked an aerodrome in the north west sector and destroyed 20 planes on the ground. In the southern sector they destroyed 16 grounded planes on an airfield," the communique claimed.

On September 13, they destroyed ten planes on the ground of another aerodrome, while in the western sector seven planes and two guns were put out of action.

"Letters on German prisoners confirmed heavy German losses of men and material on the Leningrad front."

Attack on Oesel Repulsed

The Soviet information bureau communique yesterday described a big Soviet-Axis battle for the strategic island of Oesel in the Gulf of Finland.

An official despatch also said that Russian forces hurled back German and Rumanian attacks on Odessa and wiped out one battalion of Rumanian infantry.

Axis forces attempted to land on Oesel Sept. 13 said the communique, but "by the action of our ships, air force and the fire of coastal batteries, the German landing attempt was smashed."

Four German transports, and one destroyer were sunk, said the communique, while two other transports and several destroyers, were severely damaged.

During September 13 and 14 German and Rumanian troops "attempt-

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 ✱)

U.S. Said Trying To Arrange Russo, Finnish Armistice

New York, Sept. 16.

The United States is trying to arrange a Russo-Finnish armistice, according to a Washington despatch to the newspaper "World Telegram."—Reuter.

Tanner Speech Causes Sensation

Helsinki, Sept. 16.

The speech Sunday in which M. Vaeinoe Alfred Tanner, Finnish Foreign Minister, discussed Finnish war aims, has caused a sensation in political circles here, it was apparent yesterday.

Never before has a member of the Finnish cabinet discussed Finnish war aims so openly.

Mr. Tanner is not only considered the most popular but also is the strongest and most active of Cabinet members.

Mr. Tanner's statement was generally interpreted as meaning that Finland has decided to lay down her arms as soon as she has reached her own war aims.

No Close Ties to Germany

Observers further interpreted the speech as an indication that Finland does not want to attach herself too closely with Germany and that she desires a peace which can be respected by all powers, whatever the result of the war between Germany and the Allied Powers.

For the time being all eyes are fixed on Leningrad, the fate of which was assumed to be decisive for Finland. All newspapers here carried big headlines over German claims that the outer defences of Leningrad have been penetrated.

It was considered significant that no mention was made of activity of Finnish troops in connection with operations against Leningrad.—United Press.

Korean Plot Against Manchoukuo Alleged

Changchun, Sept. 16.

An attempt by the secret Korean Christian group "Shinreikai" to overthrow the Manchoukuo regime was bared with the lifting of a news ban and the announcement of the arrest of 72 ringleaders on September 8.

It was disclosed that alleged Shinreikai members since March last year have been disseminating subversive ideas at Mukden, Harbin, Tunghua, Kirin, and Peian, where branches of the secret service were established.

Following the arrest on November 14, 1940, at Antung of Boku Gikin, and Kinkei Toku, two ringleaders, police had been searching 872 suspects.

Seventy two, who were arrested on September 8 were under examination by the Antung branch of the Mukden Supreme Procurator's Office, it was revealed.

It was understood that the organizers of the Shinreikai had smuggled themselves into Manchoukuo.—Domei.

Shah of Iran Abdicates in Favour of Son

London, Sept. 16.

The Shah of Iran has abdicated and will be succeeded by his oldest son, the Crown Prince.

Ill health was given as the reason for his abdication, said the Teheran Radio. The abdication was reported to an extraordinary session of the Iranian Parliament.

The new Shah is in his 22nd year and was educated in Britain. He was born in Teheran on October 26, 1919. On March 15, 1931, he was married to Princess Fauzie, eldest sister of the King of Egypt. He is Shahpur Mohammed Reza. His father, Reza Pahlevi, came to the throne in 1925 in succession to Sultan Ahmed, who was deposed by the Iran Parliament "in the name of national welfare."

Meanwhile, a British correspondent in Teheran reports that Russian and British troops are advancing on Teheran.

Difficulties are being encountered in rounding up German undesirables in Iran, he says. Many of them are still in the capital in spite of the efforts of British and Russian diplomatic circles to remove them to their zones of internment.

[illegible] in Iran knew of Reza [illegible] the inhabitants of the pro[illegible] Mazanderan are generally [illegible]dered to be the only tribe [illegible] never inter-married with other tribes.

Reza's father died when he was only eight months old and the child was brought up by his uncle, general Nasrollah Khan, who took care to foster the boy's military inclinations long before he was old enough to enter the army.

In 1900, at the age of 22, he entered the Iranian Cossack Brigade as an ordinary private. People who remember him at this period, before he was given his commission, describe him as a rather rough, but very daring soldier who drank rather heavily and was frequently in trouble with his superiors.

As a private in the days when foreign Legations were guarded by troops belonging to the regular army, he took his turn at the gate of various of the Legations in the Iranian capital.

Strict Disciplinarian

When he was raised to the rank of a commissioned officer, Reza became a strict disciplinarian, though he was very popular with the troops. Thenceforward promotion came rapidly and by 1921, he was Commander-in-Chief of the army.

It was he who, in 1921, led the forces sent to suppress the rebellion which had broken out among the southern tribes and when he returned, victorious, to Teheran, it was he who directed the famous coup d'etat that changed the course of Iranian history.

Having arrested all the Cabinet Ministers, he and his supporters took charge of the public buildings. Reza became Minister of War in the new Cabinet—to be followed by his appointment as Prime Minister in 1923. In this capacity, he was responsible for the abolition of all titles of nobility in Iran. As a result of the law, he himself took the name of Pahlair.

Shortly afterwards, the Shah, Ahmad Mirza, who was then in Paris, where he spent most of his time, was dethroned and on October 31, 1925, a provisional Government was set up with Reza Pahlavi at its head.

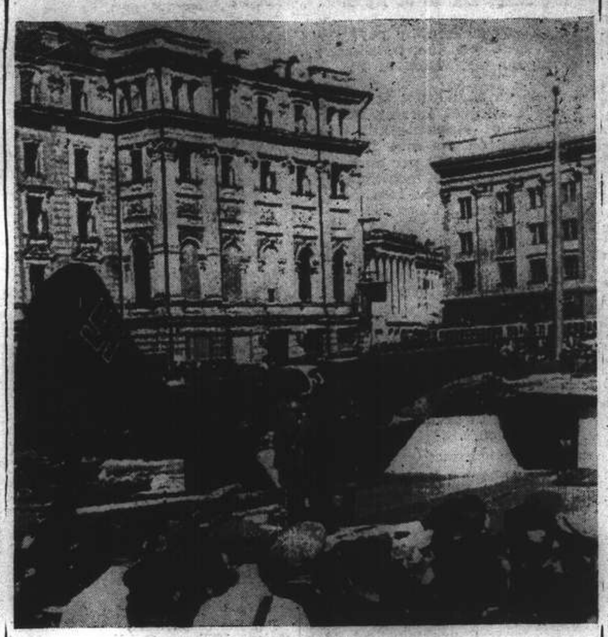
This state of affairs was, however, of short duration. On December 12, 1925, he was elected Shah of Iran and five days later ascended the ancient throne of the Shah-in-Shahs of Iran. His official coronation took place on April 25, 1926.—Reuter.

Nazi Raid on Moscow Beaten Off

Moscow, Sept. 1[illegible]

German planes yesterday tempted to raid Moscow, were driven off before rea[illegible] the city.

This was announced by Soviet Information Bure[illegible] Reuter.



German Plane on Display at Moscow

Moscow residents examining a Nazi plane which their forces shot down and which is being exhibited in the Central Square of the city. This photograph was radioed to the United States and sent to Shanghai by mail.

Exploratory Talks Believed Continuing in Washington

Washington, Sept. 16.

INFORMED quarters here can still find no satisfactory explanation for the persistent reports from the Far East of an impending and comprehensive agreement between Tokyo and [illegible]n, which will put relations between the two countries [illegible]adly basis.

The only explanation anywhere here appears to be that they are of Japanese origin, and part of the wish being father to the thought propaganda scheme. There is still no sign of such an agreement in any really informed quarter in Washington.

It is pointed out by some observers that it is strange that if such an agreement is to be forthcoming soon the President has not yet replied to Prince Konoye's personal letter. Mr. Cordell Hull, at his press conferences, has appeared to observers to take pains to discount all reports of an impending agreement, and continues to assert forcefully that American policy still rests on the pronouncements of July, 1937, and before the Congressional Lease-Lend Bill committee hearings last January.

These statements of policy toward Japan are a vital concern of a third Power—China, China is vitally concerned in any material change in Japanese-American relations, for Japanese aggression in China has been the chief cause of troubled relations between Tokyo and Washington, and no settlement of those difficulties seems possible in which China is not concerned or consulted. There is no information in Chinese and other circles that China has yet been consulted by Washington.

Another country concerned is Australia, and though there is believed to be close consultation between the State Department and Australian representatives, the latter do not seem unduly concerned over the talks between the United States and Japan.

Chinese Not Worried

Chinese here appear not to be worried by the persistence of reports of an impending agreement between Tokyo and Washington, while reports from Tokyo that Chungking might negotiate with Nanking for an end of the war between China and Japan are received here with something approaching derision.

Chinese circles laugh at the suggestion that General Chiang Kai-shek would talk with Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

The Japanese may continue to call the war an incident, but it is certain that the conclusion of this incident must be discussed between China and Japan. One well-informed source here states bluntly that the United States is no longer willing to accept promises of action or inaction only later to find them unfulfilled because of some alleged change in Japanese domestic politics or some new Japanese army recalcitrance.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5 ✱)

Cooper Warns [illegible]n She Is One [illegible]olated Power"

Singapore, Sept. 16.

[illegible] sober, guarded warning to Japan [illegible]t today she is "one isolated Power [illegible]ing an overwhelming superiority" [illegible] the Pacific, and a declaration that "it seems therefore hardly believable that the Axis Power in the Pacific world will deliberately bring down on her head the concentrated wrath and [illegible]ry of all Allied Powers that stand firmly united on this side of the world," were made by Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, representative of the British War Cabinet in the Far East, in a broadcast to London from here yesterday concerning his first impressions in the Far East.

He stated that the Pacific Ocean was the biggest ocean in the world, being vaster than all lands of the world combined, and "it may well be that the Pacific world will play a greater part in human affairs than the world of the Atlantic."

Analyzing the situation in the Pacific today, Mr. Duff-Cooper stressed that there was only one Power pledged to the Axis, while those supporting the Allied cause were a formidable array. Examining these Powers in detail, he made the following comments:

China: "Four hundred million people in whose hearts there beats new patriotism—the fruit of aggression—a new sense of unity, a new passionate determination to maintain their independence and drive the invader from their shore."

Formidable Array

The Netherlands East Indies: "Those beautiful fertile lands which the Dutch have governed so admirably.. Dutchmen who have already demonstrated by land, sea and air that they have not forgotten their glorious military past."

Russia: "The remorseless, almost invincible fighter....which sprawls over half of Europe and the whole of Asia."

The United States, whose gigantic shadow....of 130,000,000 pledged to the destruction of tyranny....looms behind the British Empire."

The British Empire itself, whose "whole forces are pledged to support the Allies....with the backing of Australia and New Zealand—young nations with vigour, courage and vision of a great futurue."

These Powers, asserted the British Minister, "are formidable." A year ago, they were in a doubtful position, Russia being connected with the Axis, the United States being much less ready to help the cause of "liberty and justice."

However, Mr. Duff-Cooper concluded, "the whole situation has undergone a complete change.... There can be no doubt what the result will be when so many great nations are united together and ready for whatever may come."—Reuter.

Foreign Minister Reports to Emperor

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The Foreign Minister, Adm. Teijiro Toyoda, proceeded to the Imperial Palace today, when he was received in audience by the Emperor.—Domei.

Bomb Explodes In Japanese Radio Office

A time bomb, reminiscent of the type found after the bombings of Chungking banks earlier in the year, exploded in the corridor of the first floor of the Cathay Hotel at about 11.30 p.m. yesterday. The missile, it was believed, had been intended for the Central China Telecommunications Co., which occupies Rooms 130 and 131 on that floor.

Despite the terrific explosion, that blasted several doors on that floor and smashed numerous windows to smithereens, only one man was slightly injured by the falling glass. He sustained minor cuts to his right hand.

The explosion was heard for blocks around the Cathay Hotel and an alarm was put through to the Shanghai Municipal Police and Shanghai Fire Brigade. Two machines from the latter department hurried to the scene, while policemen arrived there in several cars a few seconds later.

Considerable Damage

It was at first thought that the Radio Station XGDN had been bombed and an announcer made an announcement to that effect only to learn a moment later that it had been the telegraph office.

As the policemen and firemen ascended to the first floor, they saw that almost all the windows, not only on the first floor, but even up the stairs, had been smashed. Several doors, all along the winding corridor, were blasted out by the explosion.

No sign whatever could be found of the missile at first, although the receiving and transmitting room of the cable office was thoroughly searched for fragments of the bomb. The injured Chinese related that he was sitting at a table, repairing a machine, when he saw a flash and felt pain in his hand as broken glass fell on the table. None appeared to realize just what was happening and confusion reigned as employees of the office sought refuge in the more distant corners of the room.

Believed to be T.N.T.

Detectives from Central station, however, stated, even long before fragments of the missile had been found, that they believed the damage to be the work of T.N.T. Their belief was justified several minutes later when, with the help of the members of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, they located a blue paper box at the end of the corridor. Further investigations were rewarded when fragments of the missile were found in the debris.

An examination of these fragments proved beyond all doubt that the missile was a time bomb, since a part of a watch was found attached to one of the bits found by the detectives.

The explosion attracted a number of people to the first floor and excitement reigned supreme as questions were asked of detectives, most of which could not be answered at the time. Slowly, the corridors were cleared of all spectators and policemen were posted to allow only officials in.

X.G.D.N. Damaged

One of the officials of XGDN stated that he was sitting in his office when the bomb went off. Plaster fell from the ceiling and the walls shook. A walk around the corridor showed rather extensive damage to the premises. Although the radio station is quite some distance around the corner from the cable office, the studio door, which had been closed for some time, was blown into the room, while the new sign of the studio was smashed into bits.

Detectives and firemen were still on the scene at the time this paper went to press early this morning. All cable transmission with the outside world was interrupted, but the studio programme was brought to an end as usual at midnight.

The exact weight of the bomb could not be ascertained, but detectives believed it to be of approximately the same dimensions and strength as the one deposited at the Bank of China in Bubbling Well Road last March.

The Central China Telecommunications Co. was formerly a Chinese government concern, but was later taken over by the Japanese.

Violent Typhoon Hits Hongkong

Hongkong, Sept. 16.

Hongkong was buffeted for eight hours today by a 100 mile-an-hour typhoon, which grounded two vessels and caused two others to go adrift in the harbour.

The storm passed through the Colony in an eastward direction to Macao at 1 p.m., although wind and rain continued to sweep Hongkong this afternoon. The gale, however, was expected to die completely by tonight.

Four ships in the harbour experienced difficulties. Two were grounded. Two others broke loose from buoys and drifted toward the outer approaches of the harbour.

One of the grounded vessels, however, was refloated two hours after grounding.

Ferry services were suspended during the day, while waves whipped up in the harbour continuously splashed over the piers.

Business on both sides of the harbour was virtually brought to a standstill.—United Press.

Pacific War Threat "Greatest in History"

New York, Sept. 16.

An editorial in the Scripps-Howard newspapers yesterday said that the threat of a Pacific war now was the greatest in history.

Before the United States was manœuvred into shooting in the Atlantic, said the editorial, it must decide how much it was willing to risk in the Pacific.

Immediate danger of war was closer to the United States in the Pacific than in the Atlantic, said the editorial.

The editorial said that furthermore Chancellor Adolf Hitler had been trying to get the United States into a war with Japan.

"The picture of Japan punching from behind while we fight in the Atlantic is so black that many persons are trying to wish it away," said the editorial. "If Japan wants peace why has she concentrated the largest forces in her history in offensive positions to attack Siberia, Singapore and Manila and why does she continue aggression against China.—United Press.

Roosevelt Stresses Aid to China as Part Of Lend-Lease Bill

Washington, Sept. 16.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt yesterday in a report to Congress on the lend-lease bill, said the major task of the programme was to aid China as well as Britain.

In a section of the report entitled "scope of lend-lease aid" the President said that the programme, among other things, was designed to "improve, extend and make secure" shipping routes for strategic materials to China.

The Chief Executive said that cargo vessels had been supplied by the United States Maritime Commission to carry goods to Rangoon, which is the principal remaining entry port for free China.

President Roosevelt said furthermore that "fundamental steps" had been taken to maintain land communications in China. He cited delivery of paving materials for the Burma road.

Amount of Past Aid

The President's report, which was accompanied by letters of explanation, also disclosed that since passage of the lend-lease act in March, 1941, a total of US$324,563,749 worth of war materials had been sent to nations resisting aggression.

He said that there was a "growing fleet" of lend-lease trucks operating on Chinese roads. The report also mentioned regular shipments of oil and spare parts and tires to service the trucks.

The report said that China's "virtually limitless man-power, which built the Burma Road unaided" now was pushing a railroad through malarial Yunnan Province where a United States public health mission was protecting the lives and health of workers."

President Roosevelt said that "protection of China's highways and railroads, airfields and cities from wanton aerial attack requires fleets of modern fighter planes." Therefore, he said, lend-lease contracts were concluded during the past quarter of a year to re-inforce the Chinese air force by early shipments of equipment.

Military Mission to China

"A military mission already was proceeding to China to consult Chinese military officials," President Roosevelt said, adding "the mission will determine the types of defence equipment best adopted to actual conditions of warfare in that country and will insure effective use of equipment provided."

President Roosevelt also said that Belgium and the Netherlands were receiving United States aid to defend the free soil they still control. For example, the Belgian Congo has obtained from the United States scout cars, machine-guns, aircraft, hospital equipment and other items, he said.

President Roosevelt said that the Netherlands was showing that in its East and West Indies colonies "there was being maintained a spirit of solid resistance which the world has come to expect of these people."

Importance of N.E.I.

The Netherlands East Indies, he said, was a "strong force for peace in the Pacific." Furthermore, the President said, the world looks there for large supplies of rubber, bauxite, tin and quinine.

To enable these territories to protect themselves "we have made available to the Netherlands Government the use of our strained productive facilities," said President Roosevelt. He said the Netherlands had paid cash for arms and ammunition of all kinds, as well as for training and military aircraft, naval ships, tanks and commercial goods.

The President said that over US$6,225,000,000 of the US$7,000,000,000 appropriated has been allocated for special materials and services.

President Roosevelt specifically cited the repair of the battleship Malaya and the aircraft carrier Illustrious as examples of naval assistance given Britain.

Medicinal Aid Also

Regarding aid to China the message said that the United States "supplied equipment for the Yunnan-Burma railroad, and for the Burma road in order to speed up the flow of arms

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 ✱)

U.S. Vessels to Take War Supplies to British Empire

Washington, Sept. 16.

The State Department yesterday announced that henceforth United States ships will carry war supplies and passengers to large areas of the British Empire from which they previously were barred by the neutrality act.

Simultaneously it was learned that President Roosevelt had conferred with Congressional leaders on the advisability of revising the neutrality law.

Mr. Sam Rayburn, Democrat of Texas and Speaker of the House of Representatives, revealed that the topic had been discussed but declined to elaborate on whether the President was more interested in permitting ships to enter combat zones or in having them armed.

The State Department said the decision to allow American ships to carry supplies and passengers to British Empire ports was based on an opinion of the Attorney General, Mr. Francis Biddle, that the term "United Kingdom" applied only to England, Wales, Scotland and North Ireland.

President Roosevelt used the term United Kingdom in proclaiming a state of war existed between Germany and "France, Poland, the United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa," said the State Department.

On the other hand, it was said, under the neutrality act these areas automatically were closed to United States shipping.

State Department officials declined to define precisely what areas under the new interpretation would be open to shipment of war supplies in United States vessels. They thought, however, they would include Aden, Egypt, Malaya Straits settlements, British Somaliland and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.—United Press.

Roosevelt Reveals Quantity of Food Sent to Britain

Washington, Sept. 16.

President Roosevelt, in his report on the "scope of the lend-lease aid rendered," yesterday revealed that hundreds of thousands of tons of food had gone safely across the north Atlantic to maintain the health and stamina of the British working men and soldiers.

He said that American farmers had "contributed much to the maintenance and expansion of Britain's war effort."

The President pointed out that in the military field the United States also had benefited through the receipt of military secrets from Britain.—United Press.

More Hostages Shot In France

London, Sept. 16.

Ten more French hostages have been shot by the German authorities in occupied France as reprisals for "acts of aggression against members of the German army," according to the German-controlled Paris Radio. Ages of people shot range from 19 to 62. About half of the names given are believed to be Jewish.—Reuter.

Announcement of Basic Japan, U.S. Agreement Said Delayed

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

THE expected announcement of a Japanese-American basic agreement has been delayed owing to some difficulties having arisen during the past week in the negotiations between Tokyo and Washington, causing the two Governments to defer the announcement of the basic points upon which it was possible to reach an agreement, it is learned in well-informed quarters here.

Although the nature of these difficulties is not clear, it is understood that they are not of a sort likely to put an end to the negotiations, nor to jeopardize the hopes placed in the successful outcome of the parleys, and that they resulted from certain questions raised at the eleventh hour by Washington.

According to the same quarters, the Premier, Prince Ayamaro Konoye, was due to deliver a radio broadcast on the evening of September 10 or 11 in which statements would be included to which President Roosevelt would have referred in his speech of September 12. It had also been arranged that the Japanese press should be informed of the progress made in the negotiations by Mr. Nobufumi Itoh, Chairman of the Japanese Information Board, in the course of a press conference which was finally cancelled.

These quarters confirm that until that point the two Governments had succeeded in reaching an agreement on certain basic principles by which future Japanese-American relations would be governed, assuring principally peace in the Pacific and a gradual easing of the economic restrictions applied to Japan.

The difficulties which have arisen seem to bear upon specific problems, the discussion of which was to have been continued in the new phase in the negotiations, including particularly, the American attitude towards the Franco-Japanese agreement on the joint defence of Indo-China.

In these conditions, it appears that the two Governments preferred in the end not to announce that they had overcome the first obstacles before being certain that they could also overcome those arising immediately afterwards.

The meeting on September 13 of the Tohokai Nationalist Party and the speech by its leader, M. Seigo Nakano, indicate that the unexpected delay is being exploited here by the extreme-rightist opposition and the supporters of an action closely-linked with that of Berlin and Rome.

Well-informed quarters here are of the opinion that too much importance should not be attached to this demonstration. It seems, indeed, to have been staged with the tacit consent of the Japanese Government. The latter, however, lessened its domestic effects by controlling the versions of the speech published in the Japanese press, while at the same time allowing it to have a maximum publicity value in the foreign press, outside Japan.

Prince Konoye is thus in a position both to stress to Berlin that pro-Axis sentiment has not lost power on Japanese public opinion, and to show Washington that it is in the interest of the United States to adopt a conciliatory stand in order to overcome the resistance of Japanese nationalists.

It is learned that Prince Konoye, before sending his personal message to President Roosevelt on August 28, consulted Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, President of the Central Council of the Association for assistance to the Throne. The latter opposed the idea, but prospects for a favourable outcome of Japanese-American negotiations were such that the Premier decided to proceed with his plan, thus causing Admiral Suetsugu to resign from his post.—Havas Telemondial.

Surprise in Washington At Small Amount of Lend-Lease Funds Used

Washington, Sept. 16.

There was considerable difference in the capital last night as an aftermath to President Roosevelt's second lend-lease report.

The report, covering six months, showed that the United States had actually transferred to countries resisting aggression only a small fraction of the US$7,000,000,000 appropriated.

Some quarters said that it was somewhat of a shock to learn that only US$324,563,000 worth of articles had been actually transferred.—United Press.

Town Workers Assist In Siberian Harvest

Moscow, Sept. 16.

Harvesting throughout Siberia is well forward, reports the official Tass Agency, which says that more than half of the grain crop in the Kransnoyarsk region has been gathered by September 10 thanks to the help of 40,000 town workers assisting collective farmers.—Reuter.

Fundamental Issues Being Discussed by Japan, America, Koh Ishii Reveals

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Information Board, at today's foreign press conference admitted that the Vladivostok oil question was being held in abeyance pending the outcome of the negotiations in Washington on "more fundamental issues." He reiterated that there had been no second replies to the Japanese representations concerning oil shipments.

Commenting on Mr. Kaname Wakasugi's, (Japanese Minister at Large) departure yesterday for the United States, Mr. Ishii said that the main purpose of Mr. Wakasugi's trip was to convey a report to the Japanese Embassy in Washington and to resume his diplomatic duties in the United States.

Asked by a correspondent whether Mr. Wakasugi was carrying any specific instructions from the Home Government bearing on the Japanese-American talks, Mr. Ishii said: "He must have some ide[illegible] of the central Government."

Mr. Ishii revealed that during his stay in Tokyo, Mr. Wakasugi made visits to high officials of the Army and Navy, and also to the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, as well as to government leaders.

Mr. Wakasugi was being accompanied by a Foreign Ministry official, Mr. Ishii said, adding however, that he was not in a position to disclose the latter's name or position.

When a reporter asked whether it was not possible to arrange the repatriation of Americans stranded in Japan in the same way as Mr. Wakasugi's journey, Mr. Ishii smilingly replied, "I hope so." Then when a correspondent asked, "Will the ship go directly to an American port?" Mr. Ishii declared, "Yes, I think so."

Mr. Ishii declined further to discuss the Japanese-American talks, saying "I do not want to touch on this subject." He added that he was rather surprised that Mr. Cordell Hull at a recent press conference declared that the Japanese-American still were in an exploratory stage.

Question of London Envoy

Replying to another query, Mr. Ishii said that Japan had not yet reached a decision regarding the return of her Ambassador to London. He indicated, however, that the Government actively was giving attention to the matter.

Referring briefly to the Japanese-Netherlands East Indies negotiations, the spokesman declared that the talks were still continuing. "The Japanese Consul-General at Batavia is talking with the Netherlands East Indies authorities," he said.

Reports of an impending reorganization of the Government-General of Formosa appeared premature, Mr. Ishii declared, adding, "I think the reports are merely guess-work."—Domei.

U.S. Mission to Moscow Anxious to Get Started

London, Sept. 16.

"WE are anxious to get to Moscow as soon as we can," said Mr. Averell Harriman, head of the United States mission to Moscow, who arived in England by air yesterday with several fellow members.

He added that the mission would have consultations with Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply and leader of the British delegation.

When Mr. Harriman arrived he was greeted by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden; Lord Beaverbrook; the Under-Secretary of State for Air, Captain Harold H. Balfour; the United States Ambassador, Mr. John Gilbert Winant; the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, M. Ivan Maisky; and the Russian Ambassador to the United States, M. Constantin Oumansky, together with many other prominent persons.

Mr. Harriman was accompanied by three members of the United States mission, namely Admiral W. H. Standley, Major-General James Burns and Mr. William Batt, of the Office of Production Management.

British Tanks for Russia

Every tank and tank part made in Great Britain next week is to be sent straight to the front lines defending Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa. This new token of Great Britain's all-out aid for Russia is announced by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, in a telegram to all tank factory workers. His message runs:

"The call is for the utmost. From now on, tank factories in this country must supply not only the armies of Great Britain but Russia whose soldiers today fight in the same shining cause. From Monday next, therefore, September 22, and for the space of seven days the work of your hands will be sent to the front lines defending Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa.

"There will be no delay. There will be more to come. But the tanks you will build next week will go forthwith into action to play their part in battle now."—Reuter.

British Mission Personnel

London, Sept. 16.

The personnel of the British Mission to Moscow was announced from the Prime Minister's residence last night.

With Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, in charge, the mission will include members of the British Military Mission already in Moscow—Lieut.-General F.N. Mason-Macfarlane, head of the mission in Moscow, and Rear-Admiral C. J. A. Miles and Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Collier, heads of the naval and air sections of the mission.

Members of the mission accompanying Lord Beaverbrook from this country will be Captain H. H. Balfour, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air; Major-General (Acting Lieutenant-General) Sir Hastings Ismay, senior staff officer of the Minister of Defence, and Major-General G. N. Macready, assistant chief of the Imperial General Staff.

General Macready, who is 50 years of age, has long been regarded as the leading expert in the British army on weapons and equipment. He served on the British military mission in Berlin after the last war, and later as chief of the Polish police mission.

Meanwhile, the following members of the United States mission to Moscow have arrived in London: Mr. Averill Harriman, Chairman; Admiral William Harrison Standley, United States Navy; Major-General James H. Burns, United States Army, and Mr. William Batt, Office of Production Management.—Reuter.

Murder of White Russian Leader Still Unsolved

The assassination of Mr. N. A. Ivanow, Chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, outside the Committee's offices in Moulmein Road at 1.35 p.m. on Monday, continued to be shrouded with mystery as no clues to the identity of the killers could be found yesterday. The two cartridge cases, found by police at the scene of the crime, were sent to the S.M.P. ballistic department for examination, but it was learned that the pistol from which they were fired had not been identified by the police.

All the Russian papers yesterday were full of the tragic details of the assassination and obituary and condolence notices filled the pages of the dailies. Only one paper, however, made definite accusations against the assassins, this being the "Russian Times," which in bold letters charged communists with having shot Mr. Ivanow. The paper claimed that the late White Russian leader "fell victim to a plot of enemies of National Russia and the enemies of the New Order in the world."

Mr. N. K. Serejnikoff, former colonel in the Russian Imperial Army and head of the registration department of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, was chosen temporary chairman at an extraordinary meeting held at the Russian Emigrants' Committee on Monday afternoon.

Russians Pay Respects

The first mass for the late chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee was held at the Russian Cathedral in Route Paul Henry on Monday evening when Russians thronged to pay their last respects to the murdered leader. The entire staff of the Committee, including the temporary chairman, Mr. Serejnikoff and Mr. M. G. Yakovkin, secretary, attended the service.

At 5.30 p.m. yesterday, there was another service for the late Mr. Ivanow at the Russian Cathedral. It was conducted by Bishop John, who was assisted by several Orthodox priests of the Cathedral and its choir. As on the previous occasion, the Cathedral was full and many were forced to remain in the compound.

Lying-in-State

The late Chairman, dressed in the uniform of an Imperial Consular official, was lying in state in the Cathedral. Mrs. Ivanow and her son stood by the coffin all through the service.

The funeral of the late Mr. Ivanow will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 3.45 p.m. today.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday that formal election of a new chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee would be held within the next few days.

★Roosevelt Stresses Aid to China

(Continued from page 1)

and materials to the heroic Chinese people."

In addition to materials of war the lend-lease bill resulted in furnishing China with medicine and medicinal assistance to fight the ravages of malaria, the message said.

A military mission also has been dispatched to China in connection with supplying lend-lease aid, said the President's message. A programme for training Chinese pilots will start shortly, the message also said.

President Roosevelt also mentioned a training programme for British pilots and the air ferry to the Middle East. President Roosevelt said that an American-made flying boat spotted the German warship Bismarck and that United States-made planes blasted the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau at Brest.

All the President's statements were contained in a letter sent with the report to Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President and President of the Senate, and to Mr. Rayburn.

Bulk of Aid to Britain

The letter also said that "the British Empire has received the bulk of our aid. But we also have extended assistance to many other countries engaged in the same struggle.

"China and the Netherlands East Indies are receiving ever increasing quantities of supplies, said the President. "Exiled governments of countries under the Nazi yoke are sharing the programme and also countries of the Western Hemisphere."

President Roosevelt's letter also said the gallant resistance of the Russian people has been an enormous help to all peoples resisting the Nazi war machine.

"We have been using the energies of our government to make available supplies urgently needed by Russia as a means of defending America," said the letter. "We offer it because we know that piecemeal resistance to aggression is doomed to failure because the ruthless war machine which now dominates the continent of Europe can be combatted only by the combined efforts of all free peoples."

Extent of Expenditure

President Roosevelt also said that "contracts have been placed and work has been started on nearly US$1,000,000,000 worth of bombardment aircraft. New ways have been started and work is in progress on US$500,000,000 worth of new merchant shipping.

"New facilities to speed production of guns, ammunition and other defence articles have been started under contracts totalling about US$262,000,000," the message continued. "Over US$250,000,000 has been obligated for the purchase of milk, eggs and other agricultural products."

President Roosevelt's letter also said that "the gallant resistance of the Russian people has been an enormous help to all people resisting the Nazi war machine. It completely upset the Nazi time schedule and destroyed the myth of Nazi invincibility. We are using the energies of our government to make available supplies urgently needed by Russia.

Strengthening Russian Front

"By speeding deliveries and by arranging the quickest transportation of American materials we are moving to strengthen the important Russian front. Soviet Government purchases here are being made with its own funds through its regular purchasing agency.

"The United States people know that we cannot live in a world dominated by Hitlerism," said the letter. "They pledge that there can be no real peace and no secure freedom until we have destroyed the evil forces which seek to work us woe.

"We are not furnishing this aid as an act of charity or sympathy but as a means of defending America."

"The lend-lease programme is no mere side issue in our programme of arming for defence," said the President's letter. "It is an integral part of the keystone of our great national effort to preserve our national security for generations to come by crushing disturbers of our peace.

"This country has evolved the greatest and most efficient industrial system in history. This is our task, to turn our industry into the mighty forces of war—to hold out against the aggressors every category of modern arms. Only in this way can we build the arsenal of democracy."—United Press.

Soviet Ships Told To Take Shelter

Berlin, Sept. 16.

The Berlin official radio announced today that instructions have been issued by the Soviet Government to all Soviet ships at present in the China and South Seas to make immediately for the nearest British or Dutch harbour.

Hongkong and the ports of the Dutch East Indies were mentioned as the main places capable of offering shelter to the Soviet ships.—Havas Telemondial.

R.A.F. Blasts Nazi Ports

London, Spet. 16.

More than 200 British bombers attacked German ports last night. Shipyards, factories and railways were bombed for some hours and many large fires were started.

Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, on which Hamburg stands, and the naval base of Wilhelmshaven were visited, but the principal objective was the port of Hamburg itself.

Strategically placed in relation to both Germany's eastern and western fronts, these ports are the fountain-head of German activity in the Battle of the Atlantic, besides feeding, via the Kiel Canal, German land, naval and air forces in the Baltic Sea before Leningrad.

Docks at Le Havre on the French channel coast were also heavily attacked.

This morning's Air Ministry communique states:

"Shipyards, factories and railways at Hamburg were attacked for some hours last night by a powerful force of aircraft of the Bomber Command. Many large fires were started. Other German ports, including Bremen, Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven, were also bombed.

"Docks at Le Havre were heavily attacked by another force of Bombers.

"Aircraft of the Fighter Command during the night continued their attacks on enemy aerodromes in occupied territory.

"From these operations, nine aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing."—Reuter.

Battle Over Egyptian Border

Cairo, Sept. 16.

At least five Axis planes were shot down and others badly damaged in a big air battle over the Egyptian-Libyan frontier on Sunday, according to two communiques issued by the R.A.F. headquarters here, which state that the British loss was four machines—one bomber and three fighters.

The Axis losses were one Messerschmitt of the 109 type, one Italian of the Cant 50 type, and three German aircraft of the Junkers 87 type. Two of the Junkers were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire, while the third was captured after being compelled to make a crash landing.

After British fighters had severely damaged a number of enemy aircraft in an attack on the Gambut aerodrome, it is officially revealed, the Fleet Air Arm paid the airfield a visit last night and left eight enemy aircraft in flames with their bombs, and some half dozen others damaged.

Fourteen Enemy Planes Downed

In intensive day and night operations on Sunday, the R.A.F., South African Air Force and Fleet Air Arm between them destroyed 11 enemy aircraft, it is claimed. Three more were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire, making a total of 14, while many others were severely damaged.

Although seven British planes were lost, but two pilots parachuted to safety.

"A strong force of South African bombers yesterday (Sunday) attacked and dispersed enemy motor transport and armoured fighting vehicles in the frontier area," says the R.A.F. communique in recounting Sunday's operations. "A large number of bombs fell among the vehicles. Many direct hits were observed and fires of considerable dimensions broke out. The last of our attacking aircraft with its fighter escort was engaged by German and Italian fighters," and an air battle ensued, with results mentioned above.

Activity Over Cyrenaica

During the raid on Gambut, an Italian aircraft of the S-79 type was shot down in the frontier zone.

"During Saturday night, R.A.F. bombers raided Tripoli, Benghazi and Barce.

"At Tripoli, bombs were dropped on shipping in the harbour and on the Spanish Mole. Many bursts were observed on and near ships both in the harbour and at the quayside.

"At Zuara, one large ship, believed to be part of the remnants of a convoy successfully attacked by the Fleet Air Arm and the Royal Air Force in the central Mediterranean, was seen blazing furiously; the ship later exploded with great violence.

"At Benghazi, both the harbour and shipping were bombed, while at Barce an oil-storage building was destroyed.

"The aerodrome at Gerbini (Sicily) was bombed by the Fleet Air Arm during Saturday night.

"In addition to those already mentioned, one other British aircraft is missing. The crew of one British aircraft reported lost in the Mediterranean on September 12 has now been brought to safety."

Two people were slightly injured and slight damage was caused to property in an air raid on Alexandria yesterday morning. Alarms were also sounded in some provinces of the Nile Delta.—Reuter.

"Brilliant Raids" By British

Cairo, Sept. 16.

The general headquarters communiques yesterday said that British forces staged "brilliant raids" against Axis positions the night of September 13-14.

One Axis officer and a number of soldiers were captured, said the communique.

The communique said that after the raid, Axis forces, supported by tanks, by "sheer weight of numbers" overran a six man British listening post. The British engaged the attackers and captured three tanks, it was reported.

Planes and mechanized units inflicted considerable losses on the two Axis columns which penetrated 35 miles across the border and were yesterday said to be withdrawing, pursued by British troops.—United Press.

R.A.F. Attack on Enemy Convoy Off Frisian Islands

London, Sept. 16.

A successful British air attack on an enemy convoy off the Frisian islands is reported by the Air Ministry.

"Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command," according to a communique, "attacked an escorted enemy convoy off the Frisian islands this (Monday) afternoon. One of the ships was left sinking and another was hit and damaged. Other Blenheims of the same command attacked enemy ships in the harbour at Haugesund, off the west coast of Norway, and a factory in the same area.

"Our fighters have made a number of offensive patrols over the Channel and enemy-occupied territory. In one of those an enemy fighter was destroyed. In these operations we lost two aircraft, one bomber and one fighter."

Attack Described

A more detailed description of the attack is contained in the Air Ministry news service, which states: "Today Blenheims of the Bomber Command flew over a Norwegian harbour as well as over German territorial waters in a wide search for enemy shipping. A convoy protected by flak ships and destroyer was sighted between the Frisian islands of Juist and Nordeney, and in the attack, pressed home to the utmost, our bombers had to fly through anti-aircraft fire.

Because bombs were fused to explode some seconds after impact, results of the bombing were not at first seen, but when a second flight of Blenheims found the convoy, ships were scattered and almost stationary. One large merchant vessel was seen to be sinking; water was already lapping over her deck.

This second flight of Blenheims was led by an Australian, who chose a large ship as his target and straightaway went in to attack her, raking her deck at pointblank range with machine-gun bullets. His bombs were seen to undershoot, but it is thought they fell near enough to damage the ship.

"Just Missed the Masts"

The rear-gunner of another Blenheim had the good luck to see his bombs strike another ship. "The bombs landed just inside the railings," he said. The pilot of another Blenheim in this flight said he watched his tracer bullets tearing into the hull of the ship he had chosen to attack. At the very last moment he pulled back his control column and the Blenheim, to use his own words, "shot up like a rocket and just missed the masts."

His crew could smell cordte from a flak as it burst near a bomber. When the rear-gunner looked back he saw smoke and steam spurting up to twice the height of the ship's masts.

Two Blenheims in a formation which went to Norway attacked from a low level a ship in the harbour of Haugesund, just north of Stavanger. Debris was thrown high in the air, but the attack was too swift for the crews to see whether it was a ship or jetty that had been hit. Two miles south of Haugesund, other Blenheims bombed a well-defended factory at the south end of Karmo. After the attack the crew could see smoke coming up from the factory."

Nothing to Report Over Britain

"Nothing to report." This laconic communique issued last night jointly by the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security would ordinarily pass unnoticed were it not that yesterday was the anniversary of Germany's greatest aerial onslaught on these islands—and her greatest defeat.

A year ago yesterday 500 Nazi aircraft took part in a number of attempts to devastate the Home Counties, but R.A.F. fighters—some squadrons took the air again and again—harried and smashed the raiders, 185 of which bit the dust or gulped salt water.

On that day the R.A.F.'s mastery of daylight skies was definitely and brilliantly established, and has never since been seriously challenged.

Civilian Casualties in Britain

One hundred and sixty-nine persons were killed or are missing and believed killed as a result of German air raids on the United Kingdom during August. This number includes 56 men, 72 women, 28 children under 16 years of age and 13 unclassified.

During the same period, 136 persons were injured and detained in hospital. This figure includes 66 men, 51 women and 19 children under 16 years of age.

During August, 1940, 1,085 persons were killed and 1,265 seriously injured.—Reuter.

★Russians Continue To Hold Leningrad

(Continued from page 1)

ed by continuous attacks to force their way to Odessa" said the official despatch.

However, "in fierce battles our Red Army and Navy men repulsed the attacks of the numerically superior enemy," said the communique. "The fourth Rumanian infantry regiment was dispersed and one battalion was annihilated. Operations of our land troops were supported by gunfire from ships of the Black Sea fleet."

The communique reported that on September 3, 15 German planes were destroyed in air combats, while the Russians lost 2.—United Press.

German Claims

London, Sept. 16.

A big victory for German forces in the area south of Lake Ilmen is claimed by a German High Command communique today which states that 18 Soviet divisions have been routed.

Lake Ilmen lies below Novgorod and the area south of it would be in the region of the Valdai Hills and further south still is Velikie Lukin and it may thus be in the region of Soviet counter-attacks led by Marshal Timoshenko in the northern-central sector.

The Germans further claim that in the Ukraine units of the German army effectively supported by the Luftwaffe in daring attacks have formed bridge-heads at important points over the broad lower course of the Dnieper.

After the bridge-heads had been held and widened in battles lasting several days against strong enemy attacks, partially supported by tanks, German divisions have now advanced beyond them farther to the east on a broad front.

The Germans have made no further claims about Leningrad since the German Radio said last night that Nazi troops were fighting on the city's inner defences. The Germans admitted that they were meeting violent counter-attacks and coming up against formidable defences.

The Germans stated today that they have begun encirclement of Marshal Timoshenko's forces.

Farther south, where the Germans claim to have gained more success on the eastern side of the Dnieper, there is no more news of the increased threats to Kiev and the Crimea.

The Germans previously had announced that they were developing an offensive against the whole defence line of the Dnieper.—Reuter.

Council H.C.L. Allowances

High cost of living allowances for September have been authorized for issue to Shanghai Municipal Council employees as follows:—

Chinese Employees not serving under Letters of Appointment:—210 per cent. on the first $200 of monthly pay; 180 per cent. on the remainder; minimum allowance of $53 a month.

Foreign employees; and Chinese employees serving under Letters of Appointment:—210 per cent. on the first $500 of monthly pay; 180 per cent. on the second $500 of monthly pay; 140 per cent. on the remainder.

In respect of Class "A" foreign employees who are in receipt of Exchange Adjustment on Repatriation Pay the above allowance will be computed on two-thirds of their monthly pay.

Married male employees serving under Letters of Appointment who are entitled to marriage benefits and are in receipt of monthly pay of $700 or less are to receive an extra High Cost of Living Allowance of 10 per cent.

Chinese Claim Capture of Hupeh Town

Chungking, Sept. 16.

Chinese and Japanese forces in Central China are exchanging blows while a comparative lull prevails on other fronts. Immediately after the Japanese offensive in Northern Hunan the Chinese counter-attacked and at the same time Chinese forces in Southern Hupeh province struck along the Hunan-Hupeh highway, capturing the strategic town of Tungshan yesterday morning, it is claimed.

Field despatches from the Hupeh front claim that Chinese forces converged on the highway from Tungshan on the night of Sept. 14. By midnight they had surrounded the walled town after which they fought their way in. In street fighting the Japanese are said to have suffered 800 casualties. The Chinese completely occupied the town by 8 a.m. when the Japanese withdrew northward.

The Japanese at Ninlingchiao, west of the town, immediately counter-attacked and fighting is going on in that area.

In central Hupeh Province the Chinese have launched an attack on Tienmen, on the north bank of the Han river, approximately half way between Hankow and Ichang.

It is stated, according to Chinese reports, that on September 9, the Chinese captured the town, where they claimed to have killed 200 Japanese, including one Major, and captured three machine-guns and 100 rifles.—Reuter.

Pro-Japanese Troops Said Mutinied

Chungking, Sept. 16.

Thirty thousand pro-Japanese troops are reported to have mutinied in Northern Honan Province, according to a Chinese communique, which states: "Mr. Liu Chang-yi, pro-Japanese Northern Honan Pacification Commissioner, commanded 30,000 troops in the area in the vicinity of Sinyang, Ponai, Menghsien and Chiyuan.

"On September 11, when 50 Japanese officers, including a Colonel and a Major, inspected his troops the latter mutinied and killed all the Japanese officers, except two, whom they made prisoner. Afterwards these troops attacked the Japanese position in the area, capturing Wenhsien and inflicting 600 casualties.

"On the following day the Japanese forces at Sinyang counter-attacked in the direction of Wenhsien. Severe fighting is said to be at present progressing between the Japanese and the Chinese troops."—Reuter.

Japanese Hope

Hope that the day will come when the army of the Nanking Government will be able to maintain peace and order and to take the place of Japanese troops, was voiced yesterday afternoon by Lieut.-Col. Kunio Akiyama, Japanese Army spokesman, during the regular conference for the foreign press.

Colonel Akiyama described the activities of Nanking troops in operations in Kiangsu Province as "commendable."

The spokesman declared that Japanese and Nanking troops were pushing operations in Kiangsu Province to wipe out completely the heavily beaten Chinese Communist New Fourth Army.

A general withdrawal of Japanese forces from China, declared Colonel Akiyama, could not be decided upon at the present time, as such action must depend not only on relations with Nanking, but on relations with Chungking.

Ex-Policeman Said Leader of Large Extortion Gang

Further details on the wholesale arrest of an extortion gang, which had operated in the French Concession, were learned yesterday. The first arrested man was, it was reported, a Korean, who was taken into custody by the French police, in co-operation with the Western Shanghai Area Police, on Jessfield Road as he was waiting for the money demanded from the Lafayette Theatre.

The Korean was taken to French headquarters where he gave information to the detectives with regard to other members of the gang. All the extortionists evaded arrest until a few days ago when detectives, investigating the activities of the gang, received information that other members of the ring could be found in certain Chinese lodging houses in the International Settlement.

The next raid netted the police more than ten persons, who later confessed that their leader was an ex-company commander of police in Pootung. His name was said to be Ching Wang-woo.

Lana Turner's period role in "Honky-Tonk" is threatening to start a new hair-dressing style. Although she has a hairdo designed after an 1870 style, she found it so attrative that she wore it out to dinner and dancing recently, not changing after her day's work opposite Clark Gable. And she received more compliments on it than on any other hair style she has ever worn.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

New Japanese Naval Spokesman

Captain Shoichi Kamada has been appointed chief of the press section of the Japanese China Seas Fleet in succession to Commander Naoaki Hazama, who has been transferred to an important post at the Yokohama Naval Station, near Tokyo. Captain Kamada will act as naval spokesman during the bi-weekly foreign press conferences.

Strained Relations Between Sweden And Quisling

Stockholm, Sept. 16.

Relations between Sweden and Major Vidkun Quisling, pro-Nazi leader of Norway, and his pro-Nazi party have deteriorated to the extent of acute tension between Oslo and Stockholm, it was learned last night.

The "Nya Dagligt Allehanda" accused Major Quisling and his party of deliberately using the recent declaration of the state of emergency in Norway for his own political aspects.—United Press.

Nazi Paper Raps Sweden

Oslo, Sept. 16.

The "Fritfolk," organ of the pro-Nazi Quisling party, yesterday described the Swedish Labour Federation's commemoration service for two recently executed Norwegian trade union leaders as "an audacious insult against Germany."

The Nazi newspaper warned Germany would mete out [illegible] ment for this "insult" and attacked the Swedish Government not prohibiting the ceremony.

The journal warned the Norwegians who on Sunday cheered British airmen who were forced to land near Oslo after having left Oslo harbour that their names would be known to the Quisling [illegible] United Press.

Martial Law Lifted in Norway

Stockholm, Sept. 16.

Herr Josef Terboven, Nazi Commissar for Norway, announced last night that the state of emergency and martial law for the Oslo and nearby areas were to be cancelled from 5 a.m. today, according to Oslo despatches.

The lifting of his decrees was believed to be due to the comparative calm in the Oslo area. Restaurants and cinemas in Oslo will open tonight.—United Press.

★Exploratory Talks Continuing

(Continued from page 1)

If Japan expresses willingness to take certain steps, they must be steps that are irretractable, and it is stated that the talks which have so far taken place here have made this simply clear to the Japanese Government, clear beyond the possibility of misunderstanding.

All that can be said at present is that exploratory discussions are going on, and it is difficult to find any really informed person in Washington, who believes that anything but a "truce" with Tokyo is possible from these talks at this stage, that is, relations are likely to remain in suspense, certainly getting no better and probably getting no worse, with Japan remaining quiet and continuing to play for time.

The benefit to the United States would be that she would not have to engage in hostilities in the Pacific at this time. There is not the slightest suggestion here that while these exploratory talks continue, any of the economic sactions America has imposed on Japan should be relaxed. It must be remembered that it is Japan which has most to fear from a worsening of relations with the United States, and none here can see the need for concessions to Japan either at the expense of the United States or China.

Reports from Tokyo of statements by Japanese spokesmen, indicating that Japan has been friendly towards the United States by allowing tankers to reach Vladivostok, are assessed here at their true value. It is known that feeling in Japan is bitter that Russia can get from the United States supplies which Japan herself covets but cannot get, and those latest statements on the subject are considered in Far Eastern circles here as an effort to make virtue out of weakness.—Reuter.

Russian Women Also Play Part in Guerilla War

London, Sept. 16.

Russian women's part in guerilla warfare was the theme of a Moscow broadcast heard in London yesterday and contained the following incident:

In one village a 15-year-old girl had been tortured to death by the Germans, and 18 others of her sex organized speedy revenge. They crept up to the house used as the Nazi headquarters, overpowered the sentry, then poured petrol over the building and set it ablaze. Three German officers emerging were killed, one of them with an axe wielded by a 16-year-old milkmaid.—Reuter.

N.E.I. Naval Air Force To Be Strengthened

Batavia, Sept. 15.

The People's Council today approved Guilders 14,000,000 appropriation to strengthen the Netherlands East Indies Naval Air Forces. The fund will be used to purchase United States-made Catalina flying boats for use as scouting planes.

The Council also approved Guilder 16,000,000 appropriation for the purchase of torpedoes and other naval items, as well as funds for the building of a military academy at Bandoeng.—Domei.

Two Enemy Columns Withdraw in Egypt

Cairo, Sept. 16.

Two enemy columns which, according to yesterday's G.H.Q. communique, had penetrated a few miles across the Egyptian border, have now completely withdrawn to their original positions, it was understood here last night.—Reuter.

Nazis Said Lost 8,000 Tanks in Russia

Moscow, Sept. 16.

Describing them as a prelude of things to come, the Moscow radio yesterday mentioned Hitler's enormous tank losses on the eastern front.

"The Germans' tanks were Goebbels's trump card in his myth about German invincibility," the speaker said. "In the war against the weak and isolated adversary of the west this argument carried come weight, but it has fallen through deplorably in the campaign against the U.S.S.R.

"During the first week of the war, German tank forces sustained losses which it was possible to replace. After three weeks of war, however, Hitler lost 12 tank divisions, and after two months of war 8,000 tanks in all. These figures are too palpable for Goebbels's foolish swaggering about rushing victories of German arms in the east to stand the test. But these figures are far from final. They are but the prelude of things yet to come."—Reuter.

Joint American Defence Urged by U.S. Admiral

San Francisco, Sept. 16.

Rear-Admiral John Greenslade, commandant of the San Francisco defence area, last night in a speech urged joint United States and Latin American agreements for the common use of defence bases and facilities.

He said that it was plausible that an Axis military attack against the weakly defended south American countries might succeed.

Admiral Greenslade added that if enemy planes were based in one of the central countries of the southern American continent they could easily bomb every south American capital as well as the Panama Canal.—United Press.

Death of Sir Isidore Salmon Announced

London, Sept. 16.

The death of Sir Isidore Salmon, Conservative M.P. for the Harrow division of Middlesex and head of the well-known catering firm of Lyons & Co., was announced today.

Sir Isidore Salmon, who died in a London nursing home, was honorary adviser on catering to the British Army He was 64 years of age.—Reuter.

Guerrilla Movement Grows in White Russia

Moscow, Sept. 16.

The guerrilla movement is growing in White Russia, where in August alone thousands of German soldiers were killed, said reports here yesterday.

In the province of Polesski, guerrilla blew up 20 stores, 46 petrol tanks, 115 food transports and 100 lorries loaded with munitions, the reports said.—United Press.

Roosevelt Calls On Legion to Make Sacrifices

Milwaukie, Sept. 16.

President Roosevelt yesterday called upon the American Legion to make whatever sacrifices were necessary "in order to obtain our objective."

In a special message to the Legion, meeting here in annual convention, the President said that unity of purpose and sentiment, and willingness to make sacrifices were necessary in order that the Democracies may defeat Nazism.

The text of President Roosevelt's message follows:

"Knowing of the keen interest manifested by the American Legion in current momentous events both at home and abroad I need not remind you of the serious situation facing the world and its possible effect on the future of our own country.

Appreciation of Danger

"You who have served our armed forces during the time of war know best the stern realities of war and consequently would much prefer peace. However, you also well appreciate the danger of our not being fully prepared to meet any condition which may arise in world affairs.

"The threat to our national security and our way of life is not imaginary but real. This hazard can only be appraised when we appreciate the destruction, desolation and enslavement which has overtaken the free people of other nations in recent years.

"Our nation throughout its existence has stood as a symbol of security and freedom. It is our constant aim and our controlling purpose that these priceless rights and privileges accruing to American citizenship may above all be preserved and protected. To that end, as you know, we are now engaged in the most thorough going effort at national defence in order to meet adequately steps being taken by aggressor nations.

Unity Essential

"We all know that for successful accomplishment of such a vast undertaking we must have unity of purpose, unity of sentiment and a keen desire to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary in order to obtain our objective."

"The American Legion is an organization extending through the nation, even to the smallest community, with a membership in excess of a million. It is of tremendous importance in stimulating strong patriotism and true citizenship.

"It has been a source of great satisfaction that we have had your full co-operation in development of our national defence programme in all aspects. I feel confident that the administration and the nation can count on the same interest and co-operation in meeting whatever lies ahead."—United Press.

Knudsen Calls for More Effort to Smash Nazism

Washington, Sept. 16.

The United States today was believed to be inaugurating a north Atlantic escort service for lend-lease shipping to coincide with the Administrative ruling opening vital African and Asiatic ports of the British Empire to United State flag ships bearing war materials.

The developments were designed to open further ocean channels for the new US$5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation that President Roosevelt would ask on Thursday after telling Congress yesterday that only US$324,563,000 from the original US$7,000,000,000 appropriated in March had been transferred, although the remainder of the first lend-lease appropriation had been contracted or allocated.

Stressing that Americans owed it to themselves to wipe out Nazi brutalism from the earth, Mr. William Knudsen, head of the Office of Management Production, last night called on all Americans to give "an extra hour, half-an-hour or even fifteen minutes to your job from now to speed up the production of arms for use against Nazism."

Speaking on a nation-wide radio network, Mr. Knudsen lashed the bombing of civilians by the Nazis.

"The Nazis call it total war. I call it total brutality, total criminality and total violation of everything decent and civilized.

"We owe it to ourselves and the rest of the world to wipe it from the face of the earth for all time."—United Press.

Ice-cold Coca-Cola charms away thirst. Its delicious flavor delights the taste. Its life and sparkle leave you happily refreshed afterward. It's pure refreshment. So when you pause throughout the day, make it the pause that refreshes with Ice-cold Coca-Cola.

Pause . . . Go refreshed. Coca-Cola

Authorized Bottler

Watson's Mineral Water Company

YOUR LAST CHANCE

TO-NIGHT

FINAL PERFORMANCE

"XGDN MOONLIGHT FOLLIES"

"V" NIGHT

For British War Funds

AUGMENTED FLOOR SHOW

TAXI DANCERS SIDE SHOWS

DRINKS AT CLUB PRICES

ADMISSION $5

Booking at Moutrie's

Performance in Hayim's Garden, 402 Avenue Haig at 9.15 p.m.

Grand Total of £210,000 Sent Through V.W.C. Fund to Date

THE vigorous response of Britons here to the Voluntary War Contribution Fund has enabled the Committee to remit £10,000 Home, bringing the grand total to date transmitted to the Ministry of Aircraft Production £210,000. All the more opportune are the generous contributions coming at a time when Britain is able not only to fortify her defences, but when the offensive launched by the R.A.F. is daily increasing in momentum and causing widespread havoc. All contributions should be sent to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or to the Chartered Bank for account of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund. Further lists of subscriptions received up to and including September 15, follow :—

DOLLAR ACCOUNT

Subscriptions received since last list	$186,441.62
Transferred to Sterling since last list	$ 62,326.83
Balance carried forward	$124,114.79

STERLING ACCOUNT

Balance brought forward	£ 5,926.18. 3
Subscriptions received since last list	£ 3,911. 4. 5
Transferred from $ a/c since last list	£ 819.13. 3
	£10,657.15.11
Less remittance of today of H.M. Treasury	£10,000. 0. 0
Balance carried forward	£ 657.15.11

STERLING

Canton Contributions	£12
Tsingtao Remittance	22
Mr/Mrs. R. B. Gotch	5
Shanghai Dockyards Ltd.	3,000
Amoy Remittance	30
Noble Order of British Spitfires	123
Mr/Mrs. J. L. Bowker	5
James W. Fraser	2
E.A.C./Mrs. C. I. Chambers	2
Chefoo Remittance	1
Residents of Swatow	10
Nanking British War Contribution Fund	5
British Residents in the Kunming Consular District	6
Tientsin Remittance	600
P. M. Rosser 5	E. F. Hardman .10
Jay 1	W. H. King 6
E. B. G. 4	R. K. Wallace ..6
A. Eveleigh 30	E. S. Booth 2
W. C. Cassels ..20	

CHINESE DOLLARS

Miss A. Manning	$120
Mrs. M. V. Nordling In memory of Dr. John Darroch from Mr/Mrs. J. Weaver	30
Result of a bet	5
Birthday Greetings "Daragoa"—H.M.S.	50
Mr/Mrs. W. O. Barrington	190
Mr/Mrs. T. E. Wilkinson	50
Mr/Mrs. A. T. Kemp	100
Mrs. M. E. King	10
T. G. S. Alexander	500
Mrs. Debora Landau	20
Miss H. A. Brown	50
Miss C. M. Brown	200
D. H. Benjamin & Sons Storage Ltd.	200
Mrs. K. M. Harding	50
Lost Bet Dick to Ox	5
The Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	50,000
Nett proceeds of the China Printing and Finishing Co. Ltd.'s Cotton Mill Mess War Effort Dance held on August 16, 1941	4,332
Junior Members of the Cotton Mill Staff The China Printing & Finishing Co., Ltd. Pootung	82
Wm Heritage Lodge No. 6960—R.A.O.B.	353
Mrs. Norah M. Harris	15
Miss W. M. Penfold	20
In memory of Dr. John Darroch—Mr/Mrs. J. T. Shields	20
Miss E. M. Blake	100
Mr/Mrs. Eric Moller Sr.	100,000
Mrs. Margaret Wells	17
Rev. E. J. Ottewell	25
Bishop J. Curtis	200
Mr/Mrs. J. A. Clare and John Robert	1,000
Sale of old magazine—Mrs. Florence McLorn	33
Mrs. M. Howells	10
Mr/Mrs. Lloyd Bland	1,000
Mr/Mrs. W. J. Russell	200
Miss E. B. Fairley	100
Mr/Mrs. B. Hemingway	450
Mr/Mrs. G. Muller	150
Surplus of subscription for a presentation to A. H. Samson from Members of the Police Recreation Club	38
Brandt & Rodgers Ltd.	500
Mr/Mrs. S. Flemons	600
Mrs. Edith Noud	25
Electric & Musical Industrial (China) Ltd.	2,500
Mrs. C. Van Corbach	50
In memory of A. W. Sheriff—J. W. Fraser	50
A Nine-Fifteen Club well-wisher	10
Mr/Mrs. G. S. Weigall	1,000
Rev. C. W./Mrs. Allan	30
A. P. D. Kennedy	200
D. E. J. Abraham	50
R. D. Abraham	50
Mrs. R. D. Abraham	25
F. A. and I. Abraham	60
British Residents in the Kunming Consular District	60

G. H. Muxworthy	88	R. D. Raife	250
Taffy	50	E. H. Shibbeth	50
W. N. Dickson	150	G. Danson	250
H. B. Lobb	100	Bishan Singh	40
H. M. Hayward	25	Crabapple	100
C. Norris	50	J. Zellensky	10
Jim	800	B. Zelikovsky	200
G. Pearson	50	Anonymous	750
F. Owen	25	W. C. Henry	200
F. J. T. Savage	50	F. B. Bhedwar	50
R. B. Page	200	O. A. N.	5
J. Dalton	250	H. T. W.	50
F. C. Mudie	200	P. S. Page	50
H. Laffond	500	Anonymous	100
Anonymous	100	D. Jephson	30
J. R.	150	Gs	100
R. V. C.	10	A. P. Simoes	20
Bonanza	9	K. H. Shroff	5
Anonymous	11	T. C. Malcolm	100
R. Stephen	150	Vasunia & Co.	100
A. Rodda	15	P. B. Shroff	25
J. M. Mehta	50	J. S. Wadia	70
A. Harman	1,000	B. C. Allan	250
Hermfred	200	Chas Thompson	25
A. D. Openshaw	200	N. N. Mehta	50
E. and D. M.	200	H. G. Ahmad	50
A. Oliver	250	A chess game	1
V. Rose	400	Anonymous	5
J. E. S.	50	P. W. Mansfield	50
Thomas Murphy	100	A lost bet	5
L. H. Thorn	200	M. L. R.	50
H. G. Huckstep	200	S. Hardman	100
J. H. Pyle	50	Anonymous	50
L. Moses	25	P. B. McNeil	250
James Hawes	15	H. Reynell	500
R. L. Stuart	25	Dr. F. Reiss	15
M. E. Dangoor	100	Anonymous	5,000
A. S. Walford	100	R. D. Abraham	50
F. R. Dastoor	25	G. M. Goldsack	100
M. F. D.	10	W. W. McNeill	276
N. J. B.	10	W. W. M.	500
P. Isherwood	100	Wm Brandt	500
P. A. W.	100	A. J. Brandt	100

Members of the S.M.C. Aug. 1941:

Members of Foreign Branch Section I Central Station	280
Members of Foreign Branch Section I Training Depot	198
100 Zing Boos	100
Russian Members of Reserve Unit	72
R. J. M. C. Black	50
R. W. L. Thomson	30
D. S. I. Hillhouse	20
J. E. P. Blenkinsop	20
S.P.C. 12 Baghel Singh	2
A bet—A.T.K./H.E.A.	5

S. V. G.	100	A. A. Ilchenko	10
Pipersun	100	P. Smith	10
Sheffield	70	G. P. T.	10
Cutbush	70	J. W. Bain	10
Darvill	70	C. S. Frankish	10
M. King	70	R. J. Crouch	10
Dragon	50	T. Margison	10
A. W. Moss	50	L. Davies	10
R. J. White	50	J. MacAulay	10
Minster	50	A. P. Chernoff	10
W. Duncan	50	G. Malkoff	10
V. Woolley	50	G. H. Wade	10
T. Hill	50	S. I. Hale	10
C. White	50	A. Kruse	10
Hailsham	50	B. J. W.	10
D. S. I. Evinstone	40	C. T. M.	10
F. V. Collis	40	Scott	10
G. J. B.	40	F. E. Carter	10
F. S. Nicoll	35	D. Crawford	10
T. R. Walker	30	L. T. M.	10
R. A. S. C.	30	L. A. C.	10
O. B. Perkins	30	W. H. Carr	10
T. F. Dearn	30	A. Usenko	10
W. F. Taylor	30	N. Vroobel	10
G. W. F.	30	Greenfield	10
G. Marsden	30	F. S. Phillips	10
A. C. Till	30	R. Phinn	10
C. Hill	30	Read	10
J. A. K.	25	Hurry	10
W. H. Warde	25	Murray	10
W. W. Selvey	25	Shute	10
H. Prince	25	Roper	10
J. J. Gavan	20	Roberts	10
M. Morrison	20	Butler	10
N. Bell	20	Khambata	10
R. W. M.	20	Eyres	10
P. S. Mironoff	20	J. A. Watson	10
W. K. Clark	20	A. Self	10
P. S. Viun	20	U. A. Volkoff	10
G. J. B. P.	20	Lopatin	10
B. W.	20	A. Cox	10
F. D. F.	20	Peasgood	10
C. A. M.	20	J. B. W.	10
H. C. Kidby	20	Yablonsky	10
C. P. C. Crouch	20	J. A. McCabey	10
F. A. T. Reece	20	W. Parker	10
F. B.	20	Goloobkoff	10
R. J. Wimsett	20	A. Drosdoff	10
H. Tullock	20	V. (V. Roussiyan	8
I. MacDougal	20	W. Blyth	5
K. E. Sandell	20	C. J. da Silva	5
V. E. Mason	20	D. Greenberg	5
W. B. Curtis	20	E. R. W.	5
E. Williamson	20	C. L. Lo	5
J. Ring	20	P. S. Savoostian	5
W. H. Fascoe	20	A. W. S.	5
N. H. Baldock	20	W. C. B.	5
J. Gibson	20	P. T. K.	5
Chadderton	20	V. Simon	5
Spaulton	20	P. S. Woodcraft	5
J. Watson	20	P. S. Jilochkin	5
H. B. Bennison	20	Belson	5
Rhodes	20	Francis	5
R. Rimmer	20	Tomlinson	5
McKeown	20	Williams	5
E. E. Harrison	20	Wallace	5
Bretherton	20	Hartley	5
A. Jack	20	Wilson	5
T. Rossington	20	Evans	5
R. D.	15	Robinson	5
K. G. Cance	15	Very thirsty	5
H. Muir	15	Nicholsky	5
H. F. G.	15	Hagemeyer	5
A. J. T.	15	Jackson	5
Northfleet	15	Suhoff	5
W. Brand	10	E. Loewy	5
C. W. Wright	10	P. S. Nicholsky	3
A. S. Anderson	10	P. S. Cheremisin	3
M. Lawman	10	S.P.C. 606	2

Members of Bubbling Well Lawn Bowls Club:

Brought forward	73
Boy 1st Class	15
Raffle (Ham)	100

Anonymous	200	E. Burton	60
A. J. T.	50	T. Dow	10
J. F. Franklin	30	V.	5
P. T. O'Neill	30	V.	5
R. F. Tabrum	60	Snozzle	5
J. Tipple	30	A bet	5
T. Darvill	50	Unknown	5
T. T. Walker	20	Umphrey	70
H. P. Molloy	100	V.	10
V. Woolley	20	A rose	5
A. V. Stevens	20	Ham	2

Killer of Russian Commission Agent Held by Police

French police yesterday arrested Liu Fong-lin, a bodyguard of a wealthy Chinese residing in Mandalay Road, on suspicion of having perpetrated the assassination of Mr. Serge Mamontoff, 40-year old Russian commission agent operating the New China Trading Company at 310 Route Vallon, on Rue Lafayette shortly after 6 p.m. on Sunday.

Taken to the French police headquarters, Liu confessed to having shot Mr. Mamontoff. He was reported to have involved several other Chinese in the affair, but maintained that he alone was at the scene of the crime.

Although they failed to reveal just how they came to arrest Liu on suspicion of having fired at the Russian, French police officials stated that a police party, with the co-operation of the Shanghai Municipal Police, arrested the man at his employer's address in Mandalay Road.

The victim was riding in a rickshaw when the gunman fired at him, hitting him in the hip. Mr. Mamontoff was taken to Ste. Marie's Hospital in a private car and an operation in an effort to save his life was performed by the doctors.

Russians Implicated

Before he died on Monday afternoon, the victim was said to have implicated several Russians as instigators of the crime. They were all picked up for questioning, but were later released. One of them, however, a well known Russian actor and singer, named Eugene Hovans, was kept for further questioning.

The victim resided in Shanghai for about eight years and arrived here from Harbin. He was later connected with the "Far Eastern Times" (now "The Russian Times"), a Russian-language newspaper sponsored by the Japanese north of the Soochow Creek, and this fact among others led detectives to believe that the crime had been committed on political grounds.

Further arrests were expected to be made by French detectives, who are investigating the case.

1,000 Paper Box Makers Declare Strike

The strike of approximately 1,000 workers of local paper box factories, declared yesterday morning, raised the number of strikers in the city to over 3,000. These workers declared a "sit down" strike to enforce their demands for an increase in pay. No incidents were reported yesterday.

Another new strike was reported yesterday and this was at the Yah Mao Coal Storage Co., at 42 Rue de la Paix, where some seventy transportation coolies struck as a protest against the dismissal of four other employees. The company has in the meantime engaged a number of casual workers and the operations of the firm continue uninterrupted.

The strike of 2,000 employees of foreign style furniture shops continued without change yesterday, as did the one involving some twenty assistants of the Poloson Shoe Co.

Moutrie's factory at 927 Baikal Road, closed since August 15 through lack of work and unrest, reopened on Monday, it was learned yesterday. It was also learned that practically all the workers had been re-engaged by the company.

The number of strikers was further increased by the walk-out of Chinese blockmakers. Although the exact demands submitted by the strikers were not known yesterday, it was believed that one of them stipulated an increase in wages.

Divorce by Default Granted by U.S. Court

A divorce by default was granted by the U.S. Commissioner Mr. Nelson E. Lurton, to Mr. Eugene Fullerton yesterday morning at the American Consular Court when Mrs. Kathleen Mildred Chun Fullerton failed to appear but consented to the judgment. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Temple Control Disputed

Buddhist circles in Shanghai are much perturbed by a serious dispute between two groups of monks over the control of the Bubbling Well Temple, the oldest temple in Shanghai (see story below). Picture shows a group of monks at the temple.

Control of Shanghai's Old Temple in Bitter Dispute

WITH Abbot Young Shi, a leading and aged monk in Shanghai disputing the control of the Bubbling Well Temple, one of the famous and oldest Chinese monastery in Shanghai, and the best to secure the backing of the chief monks of more than Buddhist temples in Shanghai, the new chief monk of the temple is prepared to take up the challenge by going to court if necessary.

Two leading monks of the Bubbling Well Temple declared to the "North-China Daily News" yesterday that corruption has been a feature of the history of the temple for many years, and that the new chief monk, only 22 years old, is determined to make improvements and to uphold Buddhist traditions.

The new chief monk, Abbot Deh Wu, who obtained his important position a few days ago following the death of the late Abbot Tze Wen, late chief monk, as a "disciple by heredity," has several able Buddha executives in his temple to assist him, such as Abbot Tang Yueh and Abbot Tze Shing. The latter served as the chief spokesman who granted the interview yesterday. At the outset of the interview he alleged that Abbot Young Shi, who claims to be the superintendent of the temple and who wants to overthrow the new chief monk, is an aged monk with little means at his disposal. The old monk was never elected as the superintendent, he further alleged, but explained that he did give friendly help to the late Abbot Tze Wen, who died on September 5.

Accusations Discounted

He denied statements made by Abbot Young Shi aimed to oust the new chief monk, especially those concerning the character of the late Abbot Tze Wen. "What is the use of saying bad things about a dead chief monk?" he asked, and asserted that the new chief monk is determined to reform the temple in every possible way. He belittled the importance of Abbot Young Shi who, he alleged, has no official connection with the temple, which follows a hereditary system in regard to the selection of the chief monk. Before the death of the late chief monk, the new chief monk had been his trusted disciple for many years and it was natural that the latter should assume the leadership of the temple as no one else could, he said.

The present site of the temple covers about six mow of land but the temple is the owner of much land but the temple is the owner of much land surrounding it. The temple supports 150 monks and their assistants, and it is the custom of the temple not to refuse to support any monk going there, as the property belongs to Buddha. Even the Chinese Government has made it a law that no temple property can be sold or bought. Much of the property of the temple was mortgaged to merchants doing business near the temple by a former disciple of the late Abbot Tze Wen. He was said to be a monk who spent on a lavish scale and therefore he had to dispose of the temple's property secretly. He squandered money, the spokesman alleged. Most of the land was mortgaged on a long-term basis, including the present site of the Paramount Ballroom which was said to have been mortgaged for about 50 years. There are still many years before the temple can take over the land.

Income from Prayers

In addition to the mortgaged land on which shops have sprung up, much land of the temple has been transformed into roads by the authorities and it is because of this that the temple is exempted from paying the municipal rate. It was said that the temple cannot obtain much income from its land now. It is depending on the income obtained from Buddhists holding prayer meetings in the temple for its upkeep. There are many such meetings held at requests of Buddhists during March, April, May, August, September and October. The income during these months usually makes good the deficits suffered during other months of the year. It was explained that if the monk did not pray on behalf of Buddhists or superstitious Chinese for two months, authorities of the temple could hardly make both ends meet.

The new chief monk has to look after all the income and expenses of the temple and is determined to carry out a number of constructive measures after settling the dispute with the outside claimant. The new chief monk was said to be a follower of Abbot Ta Su, the leading Chinese monk who is now in Chungking, who emphasizes education of monks rather than Buddhist rites. In view of this the young chief monk is trying to open a Buddhist school and to make a few internal changes. It is not likely that he will rebuild the temple, although he is always prepared to redeem temple property. Authorities of the temple do not wish to increase the trouble arising from the dispute over its control. They said that it is out of the question that Abbot Deh Wu should succeed the late Abbot Tze Wen.

History of Temple

The Ching An Ssu Temple, better known as the Bubbling Well Road Temple, is the earliest local site founded in the history of Shanghai. The founding of this ancient Temple dates back to A.D. 250 or thereabouts and is therefore contemporary with the middle of the Roman period in Great Britain.

It doubtless owed its popularity and wealth to the well close by the temple and once in the middle of its subsidiary buildings. The well is known as the "sixth spring in the Empire" and has an inflammable mixture of marsh and carbonic acid gas which is stated to cause the constant bubbling from which the name of the road on which it stands is derived.

There is considerable folk-lore connected with this temple and even with the passing of time, this folklore has clung to the remnants of this once proud and great centre of Buddhist worship. Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the annual basket-fair was held around the temple but it now has been stopped by the local authorities.

Extended Three Miles

Various histories of the ancient temple reveal the interesting fact that the well was located in the centre of a canal which used to run through the middle of the temple during the Han Dynasty which ended in A.D. 951. It is also worthy of note that the temple covered one of the greatest areas perhaps in all of China.

Early historians recording the history of the temple declare that the original site of the temple which began on the present intersection of Bubbling Well Road and St. Georges, extended as far as the present Siccawei Creek, or a distance approximately three miles! This great area took in a greater part of Yu Yuen Road, Avenue Haig and cut a swath through Hardoon Road to the French Concession areas up to the Concession side of the Siccawei Creek, which at that time was considerably wider than it is today.

Inside the temple, during its full glory in Shanghai, great images and lofty halls occupied the centre of attention. Great court-yards, thronged with worshippers, were daily scenes in those days, some 70 years ago, and the monks who occupied the buildings had tremendous power in their hands.

Only Few Images Left

Today only a few sights of the once famous Temple remain. In the main hall, the three brothers, gods of Heaven, Earth and Water, can be seen. The central image, clad in red robes, is known as Lo Yah and faces in the direction of a great, ancient and dusty bell which was suspended at the end of the passageway.

Also inside the temple and in one of the remaining halls is a plaster figure of an ancient Mandarine which looks like the apotheosis of some meritorious official. In front of this venerable image is a tablet with the following inscription. "The lord 10,000 times 10,000 times 10,000 years."

Several decades ago, the Midoo Temple was in the centre of the present site. It was known as the temple of the "Metreya Buddha" who is known as the Messiah of the Buddhist faith. The main temple building was known as the court of Tah Yung Pan Dien. Several images with Buddha in the middle occupied the main hall of the main temple.

Into this ancient and historic temple, thousands of Buddha's followers thronged to light incense sticks and offer their presents to the various gods. Holidays saw the worshippers pack the temple from the present Bubbling Well site to the Siccawei End. The constant bubbling well was stated to have had a pavilion built around it where the worshippers were able to rest after hours of worship to their gods.

Land is Sold

Remnants of the reported pavilion can apparently be seen today for the well is surrounded with what was probably a part of the resting place. The water in the well was also reported to be cleaner than it is today and it was a custom with those attending services at the temple to throw in various coins as an offering to the god of the well.

With the advent of time and the gradual extension of the Settlement and Concession boundaries, parts of the temple's grounds were sold for road and house building purposes. The marshy land around the site was drained by modern engineers and the water made to flow through pipes under ground. Gradually the original site of the temple shrank until only a portion was left on Bubbling Well Road and a portion facing Kiaochow Road at its back.

Even this did not remain too long, for a few years ago, in order to meet financial obligations, the monks were forced to sell some more of their land and retain for themselves only a small portion of that once great temple.

Profit from Cheap Flour Sales Given To Charities

In order to ameliorate the local food situation, the Shanghai Municipal Council sponsored a plan whereunder ten per cent. was deducted from imported flour for cheap sales to supplement the amount of flour supplied by the local flour mills for the same purpose. Six leading wholesalers of flour in Shanghai, namely, Sui Kee Flour Company, Yuan Foong Flour Company, Van Foong Flour Company, Ching Foong Flour Company, Tong Shing Chong Flour Company and Ting Huo Kee Flour Company, which formed the Shanghai Imported Flour Cheap Sales Committee, were entrusted with the work under the supervision of the Council.

The Committee has now completed its work and its accounts, having been duly audited by Chinese and foreign auditors, show a surplus of C.N.$57,999.26. On September 11, the Council called a meeting of the local flour merchants who supported the original cheap sales plan. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved that the above mentioned surplus be distributed among seventeen selected local charity organizations and hospitals as follows:—

Tuberculosis Hospital and Clinic. Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association	$ 3,500.00
Salvation Army	3,500.00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	3,500.00
St. Luke's Hospital	3,500.00
Hospital Ste Marie	3,500.00
Red Cross Society of China, No. 1 Hospital	3,500.00
Red Cross Society of China, No. 2 Hospital	3,500.00
Shanghai Yu Yu Children's Institute	3,500.00
Lester Chinese Hospital	3,500.00
Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai	3,500.00
St. Tichon's Russian Orphanage	3,500.00
Shanghai Refugee Relief Association, 1st Refugee's Hospital	3,500.00
Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery	3,500.00
Institution de Bienfaisance	3,500.00
St. Joseph's Hospice	3,500.00
Zung Chi Orphanage	3,500.00
Shanghai Buddhists' Association	1,999.26
Total	$57,999.26

Ten Arrested, Opium Seized by S.M.P.

Working on information obtained earlier in the week, members of the Narcotics Section of the Shanghai Municipal Police raided a Chinese lodging house at 30 Pakhoi Road early yesterday morning and arrested a Chinese dope runner. No less than 120 oz. of opium and 150 oz. of "liau tse," a concoction of vegetable oil and opium, were seized in the raid.

The arrest of the suspect in the Pakhoi Road lodging house led to other raids and nine more persons, one of them a woman, were taken into custody. They will all face the First Special District Court this morning, when the police will ask for one week's remand to continue investigations.

It was learned that the confiscated narcotics had been smuggled to Shanghai in a steamer from Tsingtao.

In addition to seizing the narcotics, the police party confiscated several scales and a large number of labels.

Refugee Fined for Sale Of Poor Milk

On September 12, at Court No. 5, First Special District Court, Ernst Katzenburg, German refugee, was fined $30 or 30 days imprisonment for selling milk injurious to public health, contrary to Article 191 of the Chinese Criminal Code.

On September 13, the same case was heard in the Byelaw Court where the accused was fined $20 for selling milk without a licence, being a breach of Bye-law 34.

Shanghai Boy Escapes Prison Camp

Friends of John Robin Greaves will be glad to learn that the War Office has reported that he has escaped a German prison camp in Greece making his way safely to the Near East to re-join Australian Imperial Forces there.

Johnny was reported "missing" after the expedition to Greece. He was a sergeant in the City of Melbourne Regiment, taking active part in the Libyan campaign when he had three fingers shot off in the capture of Tobruk last Christmas. Johnny was a well-known member of the Shanghai Recreation Club football team and an Old Boy of the Shanghai Public School. This message was received by his uncle, Mr. H. M. Cumine of Shanghai.

Hire Garages Raise Fares to $5.50 For 20 Minutes

Effective from yesterday, local hire car service operators increased their charges from $4.60 to $5.50 or an increase of 90 cents per 20 minutes minimum trip. Every additional five minutes will cost $1 as heretofore, the automobile operators announced at the same time.

The latest increase in taxi-cab fares is stated to be due to the further heavy increase in the cost of gasoline, and other supplies and staff allowances. The garages increasing their fares are the Ford Hire Service, Wilson Garage Ltd., Taylor Garage and Silver Taxi Service.

No allowance for waiting, as usual, is announced by the firms at the same time. Local residents who use cars will now have to pay about $5 for 20 minutes, in view of the fact that once again, a tip is not included in the revised tariffs. Before the increase in fares, most users of the cars usually gave a 40 cents tip, thus bringing the cost to $5.

Should the price of petrol go down in the near future, steps will be taken to reduce the new tariffs, it was declared. However, very slight hope of such an event taking place was expressed by the authorities.

Nanyang University Revived Here

Chiao-tung University, which is an outgrowth of Nanyang College, has been moved into the interior, but many of its students and teachers are still remaining here. Inspired by the love for their Alma Mater and thinking of the need of the community, loyal alumni have united with the remaining teachers and have contributed means to continue the university's educational work. Accordingly they have elected several local leading alumni and sympathetic friends to form a board of trustees in order to uphold the university's service to the coming generations. They have revived the old name, "Nanyang University." While reopening measures proceed, new as well as old students are being enrolled. Good attendance is evident in every class which has already begun.

Nocturnal "Joy Rider" in Court

Observing that the prosecution had failed to satisfy the court that the motorcycle was so constructed as to cause undue noise, the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H.M. Police Court yesterday dismissed a charge brought by the traffic department of the Western Area Special Police against M. A. Kuhn of creating undue noise with his motorcycle at 1 a.m. on August 10, on Yu Yuen Road near Brenan Road, while the cycle was in transit. The case was the first traffic prosecution brought in the British court by the Western Area Police.

The Registrar expressed his sympathy with the inhabitants of the neighbourhood after hearing several police witnesses and declared that they were suffering from a nuisance quite common here. The traffic regulation concerned, he pointed out, was so worded that the court would have to be convinced that the machine was so constructed as to cause undue noise. It was obvious that at one in the morning the noise would sound louder than in the day time, Mr. Haines continued, adding that it was inexcusable for young people to go and make a nuisance of themselves on the road.

Young Hooligans Criticized

"I don't think I can convict under this regulation 36," Mr. Haines said, "unless I have got evidence to show that the machine was faulty in its construction so as to create undue noise. There is no evidence of that. The machine has not been examined.

"It is outrageous, though, that the individual sleep of people in the neighbourhood should be interfered with by young hooligans here at 1 a.m. I would very much like to impose a penalty on this young man, but I don't think I can do so on this charge, as it is framed. I can find no excuse for this kind of behaviour."

Defendant was fined two shillings and sixpence for failing to produce his driving licence when requested to to do so by the police at the same time. He admitted the offence.

Deputy Commissioner of the Western Area Special Police, Mr. J. B. Clissold, giving evidence regarding the first charge, told the court that as a result of numerous complaints received from residents of the district, the police kept a look out for offending motorcyclists. Early on the morning of August 10, witness and a police party saw the defendant and three other motorcyclists encircling a grass plot, with their engines going at full blast and shouting at the top of their voices. They created a terrific din, he said.

Inspector E. Burton who was with the police party said he heard one of the cyclists shouting "whoopee" at the top of his voice. Acting Sub-Inspector H. C. Gonda of the Special Police who was with the police party also gave evidence.

Dwellers Inconvenienced

Inspector G. Craik of the S.M.P., prosecuting, stressed the inconvenience to city dwellers and business folks who had been deprived of their sleep at night by joy riders, which prompted Mr. Haines to observe that he had also had suffered from a similar complaint for ten years. Defendant apologized to the Police in court for shouting and said that he was not aware at the time that people in the neighbourhood would be disturbed.

At the same session Mr. W. H. Sainton, an absent defendant who wrote in admitting a charge of passing a tram car with his motorcar on the off side at 9 a.m. on August 28, on Nanking Road near Fokien Road was fined 2/6d.

A third defendant, Mr. G. S. Dovey who was also absent but sent letter admitting a charge of permitting his car to exceed the waiting period by one hour and fifteen minutes between 9.45 a.m. to noon on August 30, was cautioned. Inspector Craik told the court that he had hitherto borne a clean record.

Mr. S. R. Ratnaker was fined 2/6 at the same session for allowing his car to exceed the waiting period by two hours and fifteen minutes between 1.45 to 5 p.m. on August 18, on Kiukiang Road south near the Bund.

Detective's Servant Charged With Larceny

It is a bad policy to steal from a policeman. At least this is what Yung Ah-foh, 21-year old servant employed by Detective Inspector R. M. Moir, senior detective of Central Station, found out yesterday when he faced the First Special District Court, being charged with larceny of clothing and several other articles of value from his employer's quarters during the latter's absence from Shanghai.

About three months ago, Mr. Moir was taken ill with typhus and spent several weeks at the General Hospital. The room was left in the care of the boy. When Mr. Moir left the hospital, he visited his room and found everything in order.

The day following his leaving hospital, the detective left Shanghai for sick leave in Tsingtao, where he stayed until a few days ago, returning here on Sunday. The first thing he noticed as he entered his room was dust. His room had not been cleaned for several days.

Mr. Moir rang for the boy, but no one answered. It was then that he discovered the loss of a number of suits, suit lengths, a watch, a fountain pen and several other articles.

All enquiries about the servant from the other Chinese, employed at the station quarters, brought no result, but investigations were started and the culprit was arrested at the Wing On's skating rink. All the stolen property was recovered in various pawnshops, where they had been pawned for over $700.

Yung was remanded in custody for one week at the First Special District Court yesterday to allow detectives to make further enquiries into the affair.

Last "Moonlight Follies" To Be Held Tonight

Tonight Shanghailanders will have their last chance to see XGDN "Moonlight Follies" who are giving their final performance at 9.30 p.m. in the beautiful illuminated setting of Hayim's Garden.

This effort in aid of British War Funds has broken all records for entertainment in Shanghai and a large crowd is expected for this farewell performance.

Admission will be five dollars and side shows will be at popular prices.

The full "Moonlight Follies" performance will be given and Ralph Lynn, the producer, promises some special extra numbers by way of a surprise.

Bill Hegamin and his orchestra will play for dancing and all the charming taxi dancers who have been one of the chief attractions of these performances will be on hand. The dance floor has been specially re-laid for tonight's performance and is in first class condition.

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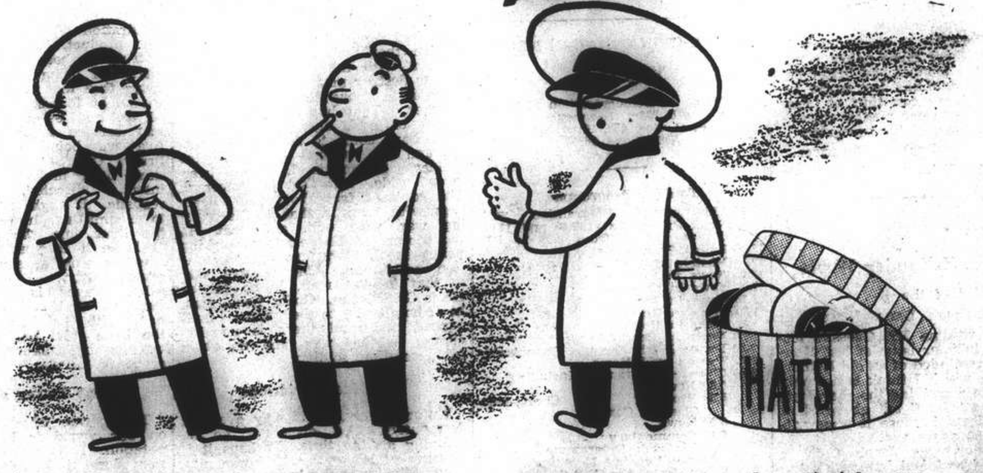

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

Russian Heroism:

A Gift in Acknowledgement

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Indelible recollections of the filth, stench, din, fatigue, sufferings of the wounded, engulfing mud, almost incessant shelling and rain, etc., on certain sectors of the Western Front in 1914—1918 enable us to visualize to some extent the hell-born conditions under which the Russian Force on a 1,500-mile front are making their magnificent contribution towards the inevitable extermination of the Nazi and his inherent bestiality.

The spirited Russian attacks following their heroic and stubborn resistance have surprised the rest of the World, and have created such widespread encouragement, that we would mark our admiration of this exemplary effort by enclosing herewith a cheque for $200.00, in the hope that you will be good enough to forward it to whichever of the War Funds you think fit.

Regardless of nationality or creed, let those who would preserve their freedom be warned by the atrocities of serfdom in occupied Europe, and look critically within themselves to ensure that they are supporting the Cause of Freedom by regularly giving it their utmost in every way open to them according to the voice of their conscience—there is not a better umpire and it has a lifelong memory too.

WESTERN FRONTS 1914-1918.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

***The above sum will be forwarded to the management of the XGDN Moonlight Follies with the request that they should add it to the balance of the proceeds of the Russian Night. —ED.

Shanghai Rentals:

Tenants' Meeting Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Parallel to food and material profiteering, the Shanghai landlords are taking advantage of the continuous increasing influx of the population into this city by profiteering in relentless rental increases.

As a consequence, the Housing problem has indeed become a very grave concern to all local tenants. With the exception of a few lucky speculators, the majority of the community, individual or firm, is today facing a most unpleasant and critical period with the constant demands for rental increases. Being constant, such demands are unquestionably not reasonable. It is "terrible" that the landlords of old office accommodation should demand 50 per cent. rental increases almost every six months.

Some clever landlords demand rental increases under the pretext of change of ownership. But it is profiteering nevertheless.

So long as these indulgences are not checked, there will be no peace of mind for the community and the local tenants are readily becoming mere "birds of prey."

Therefore I sincerely endorse the sentiments as voiced by your correspondents JOHN CASTLEMAN and FAIR PLAY. It is earnestly hoped that an immediate collective meeting will be called and a comprehensive report and proposal be compiled and submitted to the S.M.C. for taking the matter under their control and relieving the present strain.

REACTION.

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

An Opportunity Missed

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—All this correspondence and complaint about high rents is probably quite correct and much to the point. It reminds me of three things:—

First: There was a year or so ago a lot of talk about a Tenants' Association to protect the rights of the poor down-trodden tenants.

Second: The old fable about the mice and the cat. The mice were quite sure that the cat was a pest and a terrible nuisance and should be restrained. But who should do the restraining? No mouse was brave or strong enough.

Third: In Shanghai we have a Municipal Council sometimes described as "The City Fathers," but these people never bother to read complaints in the newspapers and anyhow have little interest in the sufferings of the small or common people.

So consideration of the problem in the light of these three points would show that the tenants had better pay up without grumbling lest worse befall them. They can thus at least save themselves some mental anguish, they cannot prevent the squeezing.

LET'S BE PRACTICAL.

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

The Hun:

What a Hollander Wrote

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—On reading Mr. GROSSE's letter to you in your issue of last Monday, I was reminded of an old Netherlands poem which I think is not only very true in describing the characteristics of the "Huns" but above all it is so significant because it was written over 300 years ago.

The author was Jacob Cats, a Netherlands poet and humourist, living in the seventeenth century, 1577-1660.

I think it is too good not to be published at this moment, so here it is, translated into English:

When the Hun is poor and down,
He's the humblest man in town.
But once he climbs and holds the rod,
He smites his fellow men—and God.

HOLLANDER.

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

St. Tichon's:

The Committee's Thanks

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May we through the medium of your esteemed paper express our deepest gratitude to the Shanghai public for its never failing generosity towards children and the support given to the Tag Day held on September 5 in aid of St. Tichon's Orphanage, the result of which was that a sum of $6,778.65 was collected.

Our heartiest thanks are also due to the management of the Metropole Hotel for lending a room, to all ladies collectors, to the Editors of "The Shanghai Times," the "North-China Daily News" and the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" and to all who, by this or other way, helped us to make the Tag Day a success.

O. DROHNIKOFF,
Acting Chairman.
Ladies' Committee, St. Tichon's Orphanage.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

Philatelics:

Magazines Available

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to BEGINNER who writes in today's "North-China Daily News," I recently gave to the B.R.A. Book shop in Sassoon Arcade, some thirty copies of philatelic magazines dating back two or three years. He will be able to purchase these at the shop if they have not already been sold.

L. C. BOYD.

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

Japan Need Not Fear Air Attack Says Air Chief

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The "Hochi" yesterday quoted Rear-Admiral Toshio Matsunaga, retired, managing director of the Japan Airways Company, as saying that Japan need not fear enemy air attacks "as long as her mighty navy and superior air force defend the country."

Admiral Tominaga was quoted as saying that the Japanese nation of late seems to have too much concern about the United States. In the cases of conclusion in Washington and Geneva of treaties and anti-war pacts, Japan always has pursued a policy of non-resistance, he said.

Admiral Matsunaga asked if it could be said Japan was so powerless it lived in dread of Britain or the United States or must court their goodwill.

More Calmness Wanted

There is need for the Japanese nation to consider a bit more calmly the real and comparative strength of Japan and those nations, Admiral Matsunaga was reported to have said.

Admiral Matsunaga was quoted as having scouted the belief in some sections of the Japanese public that Japan was being encircled by the United States, Britain and Chungking. He said the strength of the encirclement line comprised only 300,000 troops, 150 warships and 1,000 planes which would be powerless against Japan.

"Take Things Easy"

The "Hochi" quoted Admiral Matsunaga as having said that a super-powered American aeroplane would be unable to return to a Kamchatka base in the event it flew over Tokyo because its actual performance was only 60 per cent. of its theoretical capacity.

Tokyo, he said, was 3,000 miles from Manila, therefore "attacking Tokyo from Manila would be hopeless."

Admiral Matsunaga advised that the most important thing was for the Japanese to "take things easy and defend ourselves with presence of mind."—United Press.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai.
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages.

Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests)
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin)
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Several Musical Examples of the 17th Century and l'Orphée de Gluck.

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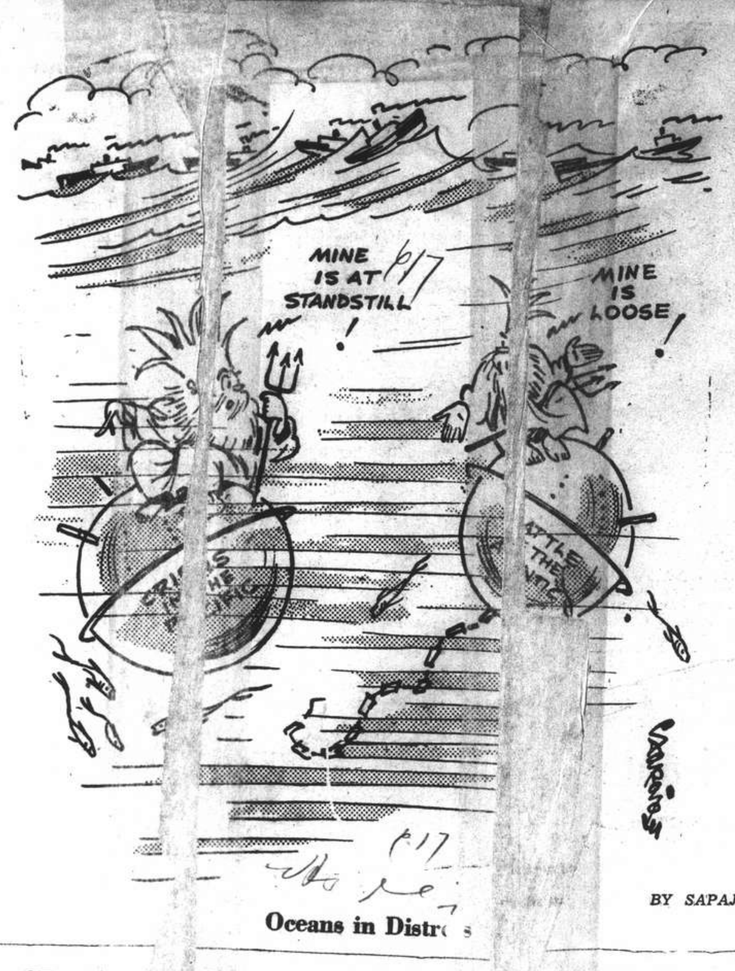
To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00. Chinese lesson from 8.15 to 8.45
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Masters of the Bow
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 News in Czechoslovak
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home
4.30 Chinese Programme including
5.20 News
5.35 Professor Wei Chung-loh's Classical Concert
6.00 News
6.15 Commentary
7.00 Czechoslovak Programme
7.30 Autumn Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay from the B.B.C.
8.30 Kenneth Mackenzie's Request Programme—Tel: 16967
9.00 News in English
9.20 "As I See It"—Talk by John Harford
9.30 Songs and Duets—W. T. Fulstow and G. F. Dumbarton with Richard Harker at the piano
10.00 "Profession, Housewife" — Short Story by Sally Benson
10.15 "Pipe and Slipper Music"—Programme devised by L. H. Barton
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese
(Programme details and Short Wave schedule in current issue of Radio Flash)

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and later on GSP in the 19 and GSD in the 25 metre bands are:—

p.m.
8.00 NEWS, War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Happy Days. Sarah Churchill and Vic Oliver.
9.15 The Kentucky Minstrels.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Jacqueline with Nat Allen and his Quintet.
11.00 Britain Today. Gerald Barry and W. H. Perkin will discuss Education in wartime.
11.30 Concert by the London Studio Players Ensemble.
Midnight. Matters of Moment. Russia by H.M. Brailsford.
7.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 16 metre band.
7.40 French Programme GSG 16 metre band.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese GSP 19 metre band.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese GSP 16 metre band.



Oceans in Distr[illegible]s

The Christian's Duty in War Against Tyranny Defined

BROADCAST OVER XMHA BY THE REV. FORBES TOCHER

THE title of this talk in the series "Christian Issues in Time of War" is "At War, with God."

It is still a real question with a great many people whether the Christian man can engage in any form of warfare without thereby ceasing to be a true Christian. It is to those who are in dubiety about that question that I wish to speak, but also to those who have no such problems of conscience but who are not doing all they could to bring this war to a finish in which liberty, justice and charity shall be vindicated, and their maintenance for the future secured.

One of the commonplaces of our war-time thought is that the distinction between combatants and non-combatants has been obliterated, but it is a commonplace of which we do not keep before us all the implications. We are all in it, we say. Yes, but how? Are we in it with our whole Christian heart and its energy, or do we have to put away in cold storage as it were, for the duration, that supremely valuable asset, our Christian virtue? We all know something of the slightly contemptuous fun poked at the "peace-time soldier." Are Christian folk no better than peace-time soldiers, waiting for the clouds to roll by before they can show the good stuff they are made of?

God Is at War

The prime truth that we have to face and make our accommodation with is that God is at war, has been from the beginning, at war with chaos, and brutality, and ignorance, and evil, and slavery. He will be at war to the end, until he has made these His enemies His footstool. That, I say, is the prime truth, and for myself it is also the final truth, embracing all that we need in the way of direction for our own attitude and activities and hopes. It does not follow that therefore the only possible way of life for time of war is a so-called Old Testament way with an Old Testament God to justify it. God is at war with darkness and with evil, and in that there can be no distinction drawn between the God of the Old Testament and the God of the New.

Occasionally in the course of human history it would appear that God had been forced to the conclusion that the only way in which to deal with the evil of the world was to destroy mankind on a colossal scale or to allow men to destroy one another. That has come when the forces of evil, always resident in man, have come to flood exceedingly, and the normal barriers, also resident in mankind, have been swept aside. But that is abnormal. The constant fact about God's dealings with man is that He is waging war with evil, and that He has committed Himself to a working policy in that warfare of co-operation with man. The reverse side to that is that man, in so far as He is God's man, God's liege man, is committed to the same fight against evil, and there is no discharge in that war, and no room for peace-time soldiers.

Not Ever-Victorious

Unfortunately, or it may even be, fortunately, God does not go on winning all the time. Perhaps it is because of His own self-chosen ally, Man. Whatever the reason, the fact is plain enough. Reason accepts it from observation. Even His army is not an Ever-Victorious. Nevertheless, while Reason accepts such as fact, Faith predicates an ultimate Victory. It is only a matter of faith, but it is the kind of faith for which men are prepared to die, to lose everything, including life itself. Even death is not the final defeat. The dead fight on.

In a war of that quality the Christian cannot be indifferent or neutral. He must take a hand on the side of God. Whether it be by way of actual military service, in the narrowest interpretation, or in other ways, does not matter, so long as there is actual active service, service which requires the output of his energy and the concentration of his force against the powers of evil. I know that some will join issue here, and say that it does matter what the kind of the service is, that there are some kinds which are legitimate for the Christian and some are not. You have the Christian man who cannot reconcile it with his conscience to take a machine gun and hold up a sequal of armed men who are attacking an inoffensive neutral or held to man an A. A. gun and bring down a German plane which is preparing to bomb helpless and defenceless civilians, whether of his own country or of some other.

That is perhaps putting the case crudely, but we are dealing with crude facts. Yet this same Christian man can pray and does pray for the coming of the Kingdom of God on earth and for the release of his fellowmen from the power of evil. If there is consistency in his thought the weapon which he finds himself at liberty to use, the weapon of prayer, is a far more powerful weapon for the stay and for the destruction of the aggressor than any bomb, heavy gun or armoured tank. If prayer is anything beyond cant and mumbled words with no energized will behind them, that is the case. Prayer is the mightiest weapon in our Christian armoury. But it is not the only one, and we cannot afford to leave any unused, if we are determined on victory. By all means let us pray, but let it be real prayer that can and will accomplish some strategic or at least some tactical gain.

Militancy of Prayer

I want to say a little more about this militant activity of prayer. Those who wish to have any part in this war must be ready to go all out, to the limit. As never before it is a case now of kill or be killed; if your share in the fight be to pray, the same is true. Courtesy prayers are a waste of time, your own and God's. Show, prayers or uniformed prayers are largely ineffective. They do satisfy the kind of person who, during a war, likes to be in uniform however little good he may be at the duties connected with the uniform which he has assumed. As active fighting units they are negligible.

Some of my own generation will remember the question which very junior subalterns of the last war were urged to keep asking themselves, "Am I offensive enough." Some may even remember the illustration of it in that wonderful war product, "The Wipers Times." I trust I shall be spared the injustice of being called irreverant if I say that that is a question which we ought to ask ourselves now, all of us, and especially those whose war service is limited to prayer. Are we being offensive enough? Prayer (the Salvation Army calls it "knee drill" must be fighting prayer, intent, directed, whole-hearted, realistic. It ought not to be limited to committing, however reverently, the issue into the hands of God. "I leave it to you, partner," is the cheapest way of shuffling out of a responsibility.

No, prayer is not leaving the issue to God. It means taking a hand with God in determining what the issue shall be. It is work and warfare in collaboration with God or it is nothing.

Great Power of Devilry

The power of devilry let loose on our world is beyond all computation. It is not of single origin nor does it operate on a single front. The penetrative and corrupting power of evil is a terrible reality. We have deliberately and with careful consideration of our motives to fight against that power; otherwise we shall be overwhelmed by it. Even if through some unsuspected weakness or through the explosion of some internal cell of unforeseen destructiveness the whole Hitlerian scheme of attack on the world treasures were to collapse, we shall be overwhelmed unless we fight against that power of evil. Evil force once let loose on the world does not fade out even when its originating fountain has been stopped. It has to be overcome, and it cannot be overcome by another evil, or less evil, force. It can be overcome finally only by God. That is why I say that if we are to tackle this evil thing it must be hand in hand with God. He must be the director, the strategist, of the campaign and we His soldiers to command. May I emphasize the necessity for united and co-ordinated battle?

In the technique of war we have come to the age when mass battle is being applied with a success unprecedented in the past. That must be taken to hold in every aspect of the war. It is co-ordinated, coherent unified attack that will win. To put it in extreme language, the day of the knight errant sallying forth alone to challenge thugs to single combat and to slay dragons with his bare sword and lance is long, long past. What is needed in these times is the coherent and centrally directed might of a great multitude of consecrated good wills, fighting intelligently together. That [illegible]ntral control must rest with Him who is the highest, in fact, the perfect embodiment of the good will, God Himself. His whole energy is devoted to the establishment and to the increase in the world of Love, Joy, Peace and Righteousness. The Standard Bearer, the Ensign (to give him the military title of a century and more ago) is the Lord Jesus Christ, the Jehovah Nissi of the old Jewish nation. Round God we must take our stand. If He goes down we all go down together. If there be nothing else we can do, we may at least make a fighting finish with God.

Our Battle

Who would want to survive a major defeat to Him? This is our battle; let there be no question about that. The issues are the highest human values, and the prize of victory is human freedom. But even more it is God's battle. A world in which His laws and His authority were to continue to be defied as they are now would be no longer His; He would have lost the dominion and the throne. He is fighting for the liberation of the souls of men. We believe that His weight is thrown on that side. Once it was so thrown plainly and in visible form in the Person of Jesus Christ in whom God and man fought valiantly as one. Christ died that men might be free, and even now, where His Spirit prevails there is liberty.

We are prepared to fight for that same precious possession, Liberty; we believe it is worth anything and everything we can give for it.

But let us have it clear in our minds that freedom which does not include the liberation of the spirit of man from the consequences of his own evil nature is only partial freedom. We are out not just against the leaders and disciples of Nazi Germany and their damnable doctrine of a race to which all other peoples must be subordinate and submissive, a race whose every material profit constitutes a moral right. We are out for the liberation of the spirit of man from all that crushes or weakens it. For that very reason we can be wholeheartedly with God, for that is what He has been at war to secure since ever He made man.

It sounds the greatest presumption to say so, but I am sure it is justified by His revelation and His acts. In the past great tracts of free territory in man's life have been wrested from the wilderness. These victories have been won by God, not in isolation, but (I repeat it) in a fellowship of conflict with man. More often than not the collaboration on man's side has been neither conscious, nor deliberate and the extent of the victories has all along been limited by the fact of the partnership. Nevertheless the victories have been very great and very real. They have been embodied in standards of human conduct, in the extension of man's mental grasp, in the establishment of orderly and friendly ways of human society. Best of all, they have been recognized as the earnest of yet better things to come.

Today, many of these hard-won fruits of the warfare of God are being destroyed or threatened. The standards in which they have taken shape are declared to be no longer valid or to be valid only for certain sections of mankind, which are quite arbitrarily determined and very narrowly restricted. And so God who has won so much at so great cost, but who knows that for Him there never can be a sabbath of rest, has to continue and renew His warfare in order that these precious things may be retained or regained. They took millenia to win, but they can be lost in a bare hand-count of years.

Truth, honour, justice, respect for the weak, liberty of conscience, brotherliness—by these and their allied blessings men have been set free from the primeval curses of ignorance, fear, the heavier club and the swifter sword, suspicion and selfishness, beastliness and brutality, hunger and homelessness. I see no reason for believing, God has either despised or barred the instrument of war. I know no reason for thinking that in the world of our day He is not prepared to use it for the preservation of them. His policy of working along with man, for man's good, seems to involve such use of a very human method, however painful and objectionable that method may be to God Himself.

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"Chugai" Asks U.S. To Re-examine Orient Situation

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The "Chugai Shogyo Shimpo," leading metropolitan commercial daily, commenting on the reported Japanese-American negotiations, suggested that the United States should reexamine the entire East Asiatic situation from a viewpoint free from any prejudice.

"Although United States traditions and sentiments may not allow her to correct her erroneous views on East Asia at once, she should at least awake to the fact," the "Chugai" declared.

Turning to Chungking's "unusual concern" over the Japanese-American negotiations, the commercial daily said that Chungking's worries might be natural in view of the fact that General Chiang Kai-shek had been thoroughly dependent upon third Powers while Japan's fundamental policy was immutable.

The "Chugai" concluded that China's dependence upon foreign Powers for national unification had been the greatest factor in the disturbance of peace in East Asia.

Information Wanted

Taking up the same subject, the widely-read "Yomiuri," one of the "Big Three" metropolitan dailies, urged the government to inform the people regarding the progress of the Japanese-American negotiations now reported to be going on in Washington as a result of increased tension in United States-German relations.

Declaring that it was only natural for the Japanese people to be particularly concerned over the future of German-United States relations in view of the tripartite German-Japanese-Italian pact, the "Kokumin" said that reports from abroad indicate that foreign countries were paying unusual attention to Japan's attitude, without knowing, however, what kind of negotiations exactly were taking place between the Japanese and American authorities in Washington, the Japanese people found it difficult to adopt any set attitude."—Domei.

Korean Warns U.S. Of Japanese Base Near Vladivostok

Washington, Sept. 16.

Mr. Kilsoo Haan, representative here of the Chinese-Korean League, yesterday in a letter to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, drew attention to a Japanese base at Rashin, Korea, which is only 150 miles from Vladivostok, key port in United States shipments to Russia.

Mr. Haan said that the Japanese had stationed 50,000 troops, 350 aeroplanes and 12 submarines at Rashin.

Rashin, he said, now is one of the three largest and most strategic bases in the Japanese empire. Vladivostok is Russia's only ice-free harbour on the north Pacific and is at the mercy of the Japanese war machine, unless America and Russia take the initiative, said the letter.

"Our plea and humble suggestion is to negotiate with Russia and take over Vladivostok and Kamachatka with United States troops as the United States did Iceland," said Mr. Haan.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1871

Our Newchwang correspondent writes, with reference to the flood of which he gave so graphic an account, some weeks ago, that over 1,000 people were then drowned and the distress caused among the remainder has been very great. Some $300 were collected in Newchwang, and distributed among the sufferers, and this timely charity seems to have created a favourable impression towards foreigners, among the natives. The weather has already been pretty cold—43° Fahr; and when the next north wind comes on, frost will soon follow. Mr. James Hart has been appointed acting Commissioner, vice Mr. Luzon, who has resigned, and who goes home which the best wishes of every one. The port has been fortunate in Commissioners; more able and courteous men than Messrs. Macpherson and Luzon it would have been difficult to select, if we had had our choice.

Children's Summer-Time Need

At this time of year children may easily fall sick, for on hot, dusty days fruit, ice cream, salads and cold drinks are temptations hard to resist; but unless careful supervision is exercised such delicacies may cause diarrhoea, colic, worms, and other upsets.

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

ANOTHER WARNING

The sober warning, which Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, representative of the British War Cabinet in the Far East, gave to Japan in his broadcast to the United Kingdom, concerning his first impressions of the Far East, needs to be read in conjunction with the comment from Washington relative to the exploratory talks which are proceeding between the United States and Japan. Mr. Duff-Cooper emphasized the complete isolation of Japan and the possible combination against her of a formidable array of the countries supporting the Allied cause. In doing so he has only repeated arguments which have appeared in these columns showing how completely Japan stands alone, and how much better her position would have been, had her Government followed the wiser counsels of the moderate elements in Japan rather than the German-inspired military extremists. The Allies it is pointed out are now in an entirely different position than they were a year ago. Then they were in a doubtful position, Russia being connected with the Axis, and the United States not yet so firmly aligned with the cause of liberty and justice.

A great change has taken place during the last twelve months and there can be no doubt of the result if the great nations which are now united should be forced to take up any challenge. The application of sanctions by Britain and the United States, supported by the Netherlands East Indies should be clear enough indication to Tokyo that the democracies mean business, that the limits of patience have been just about reached, and that the further infringement of their rights and interests in the Far East will not be tolerated. It speaks well for the Prince Konoye's administration that this fact has at last been recognized, and that efforts are now being made to bring about a better understanding with the United States, and through that country with the others who have made common cause in the defence of their rights.

Comment in Washington, where some surprise is expressed at reports from the Far East of an impending and comprehensive agreement between America and Japan, indicates that the U.S. Government will no longer be satisfied with promises of action or inaction if later they are to be unfulfilled because of some alleged change in Japanese domestic policy, or some new Japanese Army recalcitrance. If Japan expresses willingness to take certain steps they must be steps which are irretraceable. That it is reported has been made quite clear to the Japanese Government. Fair words will no longer butter parsnips, and it is apparent that Washington is determined to maintain the attitude it has consistently adopted, and that, if the present truce is to be changed into something more satisfactory Japan, will be expected to take such action as will fully convince the United States that she has indeed undergone a change of heart, and is willing to adopt such a policy as will make for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Obviously, continued Japanese adherence to the Axis cannot prove a satisfactory basis from which to proceed in an endeavour to remove the existing tension. It may with safety be said that so long as the German influence, which permeates every department of the Japanese Government and all strata of economic, social and political life in the country, remains it is impossible to arrive at any settlement of outstanding problems,—and they are so many,—which could be accepted with any confidence as to its permanence. Japanese friendship with Germany is unnatural, dictated by no common interests but rather by Japanese irritation that the Allies do not see eye to eye with them in Japan's Asiatic policy. The Allies will most probably make no important changes in the policy which they have all along followed. They are too deeply committed to do so, and if for the present relations between them and Japan remain in a state of suspense, with Japan playing for time, at least a worsening of conditions will have been avoided and war, at any rate for the time being, averted.

A FOUL MURDER

There is not the slightest doubt that the assassination of Mr. N. A. Ivanow, chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee has created very considerable indignation in Shanghai, for he is the second prominent White Russian leader to be murdered in a little over a year. It was on August 2 of last year that Mr. Ch. Metzler, Mr. Ivanow's predecessor as leader of the White Russians, fell to the assassins' bullets. Apart from the fact that the dastardly crime appears to have been committed by Chinese, little is at present known concerning all the circumstances of the crime and the identity of those behind it. Mr. Ivanow appears to have been warned against accepting the chairmanship of the Russian Emigrants Committee before he succeeded Mr. Metzler, but his courage was great, and the knowledge that he would thus be best able to serve his fellow-countrymen influenced his decision to accept the post. He has paid dearly for his temerity and there will be considerable sympathy with his family in their tragic bereavement.

While fully realizing the difficulties which the authorities have in running down the perpetrators of such crimes as this, it is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to bring about the apprehension of the guilty men. Not only is it desirable, in the interests of law and order, that they should be punished, but it is imperative that the persons responsible for inspiring such crimes should be brought to book. There are all manner of rumours circulating as to who is behind this latest assassination, but it needs to be remembered that at present there is no proof available and in the meantime it would be best to maintain considerable reserve. But this needs to be said. If any Russian faction is involved in this crime it is most severely to be condemned. It is realized that there is considerable amount of dissension among the local Russian community, between the White Russian and the supporters of the Soviet on the one hand, and amongst the White Russians themselves. on the other.

Unfortunately that has always appeared to be case, and efforts to stop it have in the past proved unavailing. It does not matter what these squabbles are about, the fact is that at such a time as this, when Russia is passing through an ordeal which may decide whether she is ever to exist again as once she did, there should be no division between Russians no matter what their political complexions. Surely in a period like the present all Russians need to be Russians first, and let their political differences be sunk for the moment in a determination to present a common front against an enemy bent on despoiling the country of the sources of some of its most important raw materials, and reduce large areas of it to the subjection which Hitler has planned for all countries which he has overrun up to the present. This advice holds good whether a Russian faction is behind this latest crime, or whether it is not, and this journal is not to be taken as making any suggestion one way or the other. An incident such as this should cause all Russians to pause and think whether they are doing their best for their country by continuing their domestic quarrels.

Of the utter futility of these assassinations mention has already been made. Here a man devoting his time to the service of his community, rendering valuable public service, for some reason or other which is not yet plain, has been cut off in his prime. That fact will not prevent another man taking his place. Terrorism rarely succeeds in achieving anything save the propagation of more and more crime, but it certainly does not deter men of conviction from doing that which they think is right. It has not in the past, and will not in the future. But it seems a wise counsel to suggest that whoever follows in Mr. Ivanow's footsteps should take precautions to secure adequate protection against further attempts of the same nature. Bodyguards do appear to have some effect in keeping would-be assassins from their victims, and it is suggested that Mr. Ivanow's successor would be wise to see that he is adequately protected. Assassins are cowardly creatures and the knowledge that there is likely to be someone near their proposed prey ready and willing to shoot back may prevent a continuance of these murders.

All Aid To Russia

The appreciation of the gallant fight being put up against the Nazis by the Russians which has been voiced in many parts of the world is being rapidly reinforced by more concrete measures. Lord Beaverbrook has announced that all British tanks and tank parts manufactured during next week will be shipped to the Soviets, to replace losses which have been incurred in the defence of Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa. Though the call is urgent, it does not mean that the Russian reserves are nearing exhaustion. It may be interpreted more as an anticipatory move to replace possible future losses than a last minute effort to fulfil a need which is immediate. The fact of the arrival of a number of British tanks of the latest design on the Russian front will of itself have a powerful effect upon the Soviet *moral* and they will be convinced of the unity of the cause for which all free countries are fighting. The Nazis will, of course, do their utmost to see that this aid does not reach Russia, but so complete is the British domination of the seas that their efforts need not be seriously feared. There will be certain geographical difficulties to be overcome. But there are several routes open. The reported slackening of the enthusiasm of the Finns in this war may ease the threat which appears to have been made against Murmansk, which is the most direct route for aid. There are others, however, notably the new route opened through Iran which, though not capable of carrying large quantities of munitions and tanks, should nevertheless be able to provide a constant stream of supplies which will meet the more immediate needs of the detenders. On the other hand the Germans are suffering enormous losses in material as well as men. They have no countries behind them upon whom they can draw for assistance as have the Russians. Their loot from the conquered territories has been enormous, but it will not last for ever, and they are faced with the problem of replacement from their own factories, which are being daily bombed by the R.A.F., and from the factories in the occupied areas which they have requisitioned and which are handicapped by the unwillingness of their workers to make the efforts necessary to cope with the losses being sustained. In the meantime the vast machinery of the United States is turning out armaments in steadily increasing quantities, and it will not be long before much of these are on their way to the Soviets. The Germans have declared that their purpose in the war in Soviet Russia is so to weaken the Russian armies that they are no longer a potential threat to German plans in the west, and it must be admitted that they have inflicted great losses on the Russian war machine. But at what cost? The Nazis have had to pay altogether disproportionately for the losses they have caused the Russians to suffer, and have succeeded in seriously weakening their own war machine. Can they afford it? Only time can tell. The free world is as one in holding out assistance to the Soviets; Germany has only herself upon whom to rely. Her only chance of success is immediate victory. If this is not attained, there will follow a war of attrition with most of the advantages on the side of Russia and her allies. The huge resources of those who are on the side of freedom must eventually tip the balance against Hitler and his gang.

STRAY NOTES

Sept. 15.—Certain people love to go round asking trick questions to which they alone know the answer, and one of these questions has for many years been, "what is the commonest bird in the world?" Old memories were revived the other day when I read a little article on this subject, because its writer dared to contest (and I have no doubt quite correctly) the answer given by the great biologist Darwin. The interesting point about this problem is that almost everybody to whom the question is posed must answer "the house sparrow"; or, if the person happened to be a bird observer in England, he might add, "or possibly the starling"; but the correct answer *must* be that the commonest bird in the world is some kind of sea bird, because of the immense spaces open to such creatures, and the fact that certain breeding-grounds are known to have populations of tens (or—?—hundreds) of millions: and the next most interesting point about this question is that you may safely bet the average "questionee" that he or she knows nothing about the *first three* "commonest birds." Now for a few facts. Darwin's guess was the fulmar petrel, but James Fisher (probably the greatest living authority of the younger generation) says:—

"Darwin may have got his idea from the abundance of the fulmar at sea in the North Atlantic. Certainly it is one of the commonest birds in that part of the ocean, but I suggest that the little auk....runs the fulmar fairly close if it does not actually beat it."

Finally Mr. Fisher, as a result of all his researches, says he thinks that "Wilson's Petrel," which seems to have the freedom of the seas from the Arctic to the Indian Ocean, must be the commonest bird. Please note that the three candidates are, Fulmer Petrel, Little Auk and Wilson's Petrel; and how many people know anything about any of them? The fact that I have, for more years than I care to count, suppressed a natural desire to ask such questions as the above, may perhaps be counted in my favour when I go up for my Final Examination. —E.S.W.

A man never utters anything without error. He may even think of it rightly; but he cannot bring it our rightly. It turns a little false, as it were, when it quits the brain and comes into life.—*Sir Arthur Helps.*

* * *

To look *almost* pretty is an acquisition of higher delight to a girl who has been looking plain the first fifteen years of her life than a beauty from her cradle can ever receive.—*Jane Austen.*

* * *

A great man is always willing to be little. While he sits on the cushion of advantages, he goes to sleep. When he is pushed, tormented, defeated, he has a chance to learn something; he has been put on his wits, on his manhood; he has gained facts; learns his ignorance; is cured of the insanity of conceit; has got moderation and real skill. The wise man always throws himself on the side of his assailants. It is more his interest than it is theirs to find his weak point. The would cicatrizes and falls off from him like a dead skin, and when they would triumph, lo! he has passed on invulnerable.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

* * *

"Historians you think," said Miss Tilney, "are not happy in their flights of fancy. They display imagination without raising interest. I am fond of history, and am very well content to take the false with the true. In the principal facts they have sources of intelligence in former histories and records, which may be as much depended on, I conclude, as anything that does not actually pass under one's own observation; and as for the little embellishments you speak of, they are embellishments, and I like them as such. If a speech be well drawn up, I read it with pleasure, by whomsoever it may be made; and probably with much greater, if the production of Mr. Hume or Mr. Robertson, than if the genuine words of Caractacus, Agricola, or Alfred the Great." —*Jane Austen.*

A MODERN PARABLE

Stanislav was, and is, a Pole. Before the war he lived in Poland. He was a workman. His hours of labour were longer than the hours of an English workman, and his standard of life was about one-half that of his British counterpart. But in spite of the long hours and low wages, life had its compensations. There was the abiding comfort of Maria, his good wife. There was the joy of his children. Never could Stanislav quite get over the surprise and the charm of the little ones, such strange combinations of himself and his wife. He would continually recognize in them little bits of their mother, and turn from them to her with a renewal of tenderness. Then there were the Sundays, and the Feast Days, when the whole family would walk in the park, or listen in Church (for Stanislav was a Catholic) to the wild, sad beauty of the Polish Lithurgy. Then there were the friends and the neighbours. There was the brotherly intercourse in the local inn at nights. Life was hard, but it was good, writes W. J. Brown in "London Calling."

Then came the war. One morning at dawn, without warning, the armoured Panzer Divisions of the Germans crossed the frontier. They came shooting, burning, destroying. Above them flew the German bombers—the flying artillery of the German hordes. They bombed everything they could see. How many innocent civilians, men, women, and children were killed, maimed, and mutilated in the wild onrush of the Hun will never be known. Behind them they left a trail of blasted houses and burning farms—all the red ruin and havoc of totalitarian war. In a couple of weeks they had wrecked the Polish Army and made of Warsaw a smoking heap of rubble. Poland was under the German yolk.

Stanislav was a witness of what followed. He saw the looting of Polish homes, the arrest of those of his workmates who had taken an active part in political or Trade Union work. He heard of their imprisonment and subsequently of the execution of many of them. He saw the Trade Union Offices occupied, and he learnt of the confiscation of their funds. He witnessed the pogrom against the Jews. The Priest at his local church was arrested at dead of night and his body was subsequently found riddled with bullets in the forest outside the town. And there were ugly things done to the women, too.

Stanislav personally was left untouched. He had never been particularly active as a Trade Unionist, and politics, as he would often confess, were a bit beyond him. But he felt at each new horror that he saw, or heard of, a fresh sinking of the heart. He felt the atmosphere of the prison house close around him and around those whom he loved. All Poland became a jail, and the warders were the heavy, brutal S.S. men, who, it seemed, were everywhere, and from whose hateful presence he could escape only in his little home.

This went on for a month or two, and then the blow fell. One night lorries of German troops came to the quarter where Stanislav and many other workmen lived. They went from house to house, rifles at the ready, and hammered at each door. They curtly commanded the menfolk to pack a bag and be ready within five minutes. All queries as to what it was all about, all questions as to what was to happen to them, were answered with oaths, and if persisted in, by blows. Some hundreds of men were rounded up in Stanislav's district and Stanislav was one. His wife and children stood weeping helplessly, while he and the rest were marched away.

Stanislav In Germany

Stanislav is not now in Poland. He is in Germany. He is one unit in that great army of slave labour which the Nazis have forcibly imported into Germany. He works for a Prussian farmer. His hours of labour were long when he was in Poland. Now they are all the hours that God sends. He got low wages in Poland. Now he gets practically no wages at all. His food is no more than will keep body and soul together, and he has to eat it alone. He may not, as a Pole, sit at the same table as the German labourers. Gone now is the warm companionship of his good Maria, gone now the joy of the children's company. Wife, children, friends, relatives are far away in Poland. Stanislav not only knows the bitterness of absence, but his heart is continually wracked by anxiety as to what has happened to them. Gone now is the kindly intercourse of the little inn at nights. Here in Germany a Pole may not pollute the air of the German Gusthaus. Stanislav is more friendless, more lonely, than any dog.

One day, not long ago, he was working in the fields near the roadway when two German girls passed by. One, Anna, was a girl of eighteen; the other, Gretel, was a girl of eleven. As they passed they looked at Stanislav, gaunt, famished-looking, and weary. And into the eyes of the two girls came an expression of pity. They stopped and by signs asked him if he were hungry. He indicated that he *was* hungry, very hungry. And from their satchels the girls took a slice or two of bread and passed it to him. It was just bad luck that at that moment the local policeman should pass by on his bicycle. He saw the food passed to the Pole. He dismounted and came to where the girls stood. He reminded them that to give food to the Poles was forbidden. He took their names and addresses, and remounted and rode away.

A few days later Anna and Gretel were summoned to appear before the local Magistrate. There the enormity of their crime was pointed out to them, and sentence was passed upon them. The punishment awarded to Anna, who was eighteen, was one year's imprisonment. The punishment awarded to Gretel, aged eleven, was 'a severe birching.' This sort of crime, it appeared, must be put down with a firm hand.

Anna is now in prison. She has been there for a month. She will be there for another eleven months. Eighteen is not so very old, after all, and every night she cries herself to sleep in her cell. Gretel is free. The 'severe birching' was duly inflicted on her slender body, and it bruised and bit into her shrinking flesh. But it bit deeper than the flesh, and it bruised more than her body. Gretel is free, but she is not the same Gretel as she was. There is that 'written in her eyes':

Which son of Man, nor Son of God
Never should look upon.

Now I have told you this story in my own way. And maybe you think it is fiction. Well, to a degree it is. I don't know whether Stanislav was the name of the Pole, nor whether the two girls were called Anna and Gretel. But I have said nothing which is not in substance true, and having told it to you in my own way, let me tell it now to you in the cold, unemotional language of the London "Times" of May 17:

"According to the figures just given by the Germans. 798,000 Poles are now doing forced labour in the Reich, and what forced labour means may be seen from the public orders issued by the German authorities. No German may speak in a friendly way to a foreign worker. No foreign worker is allowed within a German house. No food, outside the meagre rations, may be given to any foreign worker. Last month, many newspapers quoted with approval in Germany the sentences just passed on two German girls who gave a lump of bread to an obviously starved foreign worker. The younger girl, aged eleven, was severely birched. The elder, aged eighteen, was sent to prison for a year."

Now do you understand what this war is about? It is to restore Stanislav to his Maria and the children. It is to break down the walls of the vast Concentration Camp which Europe has become in order that the nations may walk out again into the sunlight of Freedom. It is to restore sanity and decency to the world.

IN PARENTHESIS

Well

OLD lady: Are you a little boy or a little girl?

Child: What the heck else would I be?

* * *

What's Par

HONEY, my lovemaking is just like an electric shock.

Fine! More power to you!

* * *

Joint Account

HMM, so you find my stories awfully disjointed?

Why not? You're been kicked out of every joint in the state for telling them.

* * *

Expansive

SHE—And I suppose she's the kind who always wants the last word.

HE—Yes, the last word in furniture, the last word in dress and the last word in automobiles!

* * *

Lucky

SULTAN—Even though Ali Bey is deaf, he has a lot of success with the women.

Girl—Why not? He can't hear them say no.

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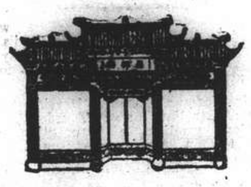
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THE SPORTS PAGE

S.C.C., Recs to Battle for Wood Trophy This Week-End

ALTHOUGH this summer's cricket activities have suffered terribly from the incessant rains we have experienced, the ardour of players and dyed-in-the-wool enthusiasts has by no means been dampened. In fact interest in the "big" game of the season, set for this coming Saturday and Sunday, is increasing day by day. The encounter, of course, as all lovers of cricket well know is the annual Wood Trophy clash between the senior teams of the Shanghai Cricket Club and Shanghai Recreation Club.

The first two games of the three-game series were abandoned without a ball being bowled earlier in the season and by arrangements between the two clubs concerned the third and final encounter will decide the destination of the coveted trophy, now in possession of the Recs,' for another twelve months.

Leading Players to Be Seen

The Wood Trophy matches, year after year, bring to the fore the cream of local cricketers and in their way these games can be likened to miniature Test matches between the Recs and Club sides. The acquisition of the trophy represents Shanghai cricket superiority and invariably the huge crowd of spectators is treated to fine and occasionally spectacular cricket. With no interport against Hongkong this summer, Saturday and Sunday's affair will be in the nature of a gala match with the efforts of players and spectators alike going to swell the coffers of British War Fund endeavours. All local cricket and associated sports clubs, members and friends are invited to the S.C.C. ground on the two days. Wood Trophy War Fund tags at a minimum price of $2 each can be purchased from local cricket clubs and it is hoped that all who attend will be wearing these flags. Marquees will be erected in the S.C.C. ground on both days so that spectators will have plenty of accomodation while refreshments will be on hand throughout the two days at Club prices. A private sweepstake will be conducted on the game in which holders of tickets drawing the batsman with the highest innings and bowlers returning the best analysis will gain worth-while prizes.

Parsee C.C. to Award Cup

It is not out of place to mention here that the Parsee Cricket Club is awarding a handsome silver cup to the player who makes the highest innings of the match. Then to make the gala atmosphere a complete success an informal dance will be held on the Recs' ground on Saturday night from 9 p.m. till 12.30 a.m., tickets, at $5 per couple, being obtainable from the Recs' Club and S.C.C.

The only question that all Shanghai will be asking is: "Will the weather be fine?" According to a conversation held between the S.C.C. groundsman and the Weather Clerk sun and shine will prevail throughout the week-end, so that should satisfy the many who intend to be present at the game.

Two splendid teams have been picked. They represent the strongest elevens in Shanghai at present. They are:

S.C.C. 1st XI

A. C. Sinclair (captain), first interport in 1933.

E. R. Duckitt, played in many interports for both Shanghai and Hongkong.

J. C. Jenkins, crack medium-paced bowler, first interport in 1933.

A. V. T. Dean, fine batsman when once set. Has played for Hankow.

L. F. Stokes, one of the finest batsmen ever to play in Shanghai. Holds the record interport score of 164 which he made against Hongkong in 1934. He has played in thirteen interport matches, his first being in 1926.

W. V. K. Chadwick, a clever slow bowler who rarely fails to secure wickets. Played for Shanghai against Weihaiwei in 1937.

P. V. Simpson, played for Shanghai against Hongkong in 1931. A left-handed batsman he is difficult to dislodge from the wickets while his fielding is up to a high standard.

F. Marshall, a clever batsman who has made several centuries in the past. he played for Shanghai in 1934.

G. B. Elliot, a 1933 interporter, is a persevering bowler who is doing better this year than ever before.

H. E. Orr, one of the finest fielders at present in Shanghai, he heads the 1941 bowling league and is always dangerous when batting, his terrific hitting always having the opposing side on tenderbooks.

J. W. Pote-Hunt, a most reliable opening bat whose wicket is always difficult to capture.

Recs' 1st XI

P. Madar, (captain), has fourteen interports to his credit, including one for Hongkong. Was vice-captain to Leach in 1933 and 1935 and has been skipper of the Recs for many years. Has captured 27 wickets in interport games at a cost of 9.83 runs per wicket to lead bowling averages. Is a methodical batsman who invariably gets runs.

M. J. Divecha, first played in interports in 1922. Has played six times subsequently. Is a clever batsman whose defence has puzzled the best of attackers. Always can be relied upon to keep his end going. Is also a clever slow bowler.

C. J. Smith interporter in 1927 and 1929, is a fine batsman at times but has not enjoyed the best of luck during the past few seasons.

H. P. Madar, achieved interport honours in 1935. Is a forcing batsman with some good innings to his credit, but as a fielder is unsurpassed in Shanghai.

N. Hart-Baker, last year's Wood Trophy centurion, is still a good batsman while his slow bowling has done damage recently.

H. Meston, secured interport honours in 1936 and with H. V. Parker that year added over 100 runs for the last wicket. It is as a fast bowler, however, that he is best known. Always accurate with his burning deliveries he is best on a fast fiery wicket when an array of slips just wait to gobble up the many chances that are offered from his deliveries.

J. Lerlou, wicket keeper for the Colts, this young man has improved his stumping technique out of all knowledge during the past few years and has few peers in Shanghai in this department of the game.

L. Marcal, a very fine fielder in the deep, he is at times a difficult man to get rid of when batting. Has several excellent scores to his credit in local cricket.

F. R. Kermani, one of the best all-rounders now playing in Shanghai. An excellent batsman who has done well for the past two years, he is also a brilliant slow left-hand spin bowler who has already this summer several wickets to his credit.

S. F. Shroff, though getting on in years, is still a most dangerous spin bowler. Left handed he sends down cleverly disguised deliveries that require great attention to be dealt with successfully. Is also a usful batsman who can score runs at a pinch.

A. F. Gomes, a steady opening bat and a very reliable fielder.

Last Year's Game Recalled

Many who saw last year's games will remember that although on paper the S.C.C. were by far the stronger team they were absolutely unable to play with any confidence the Recs' slow bowlers and it was through the efforts of these slow spinners in the main that the Recs captured the trophy. Possibly the same thing may happen this year though the S.C.C. XI certainly appear far superior from a batting point of view than their traditional rivals. Both sides are strong—there is no question—so that some really delightful cricket that should be appreciated by all enthusiasts ought to be witnessed.

Three Men and a "Mug"

The 24th P.G.A. golf title fell to the tall, dark and handsome Vic Ghezzi who emerged victorious after a 38-hole battle with Byron Nelson. The picture shows Tom Walsh (centre), president of the P.G.A., at the presentation of the Cup to Vic Ghezzi (left) who is seen shaking hands with Byron Nelson.

Peanuts Eliminates Walnuts From Knock-Out Tournament

By "The Chaser"

CATCHING the Walnuts' combination at their lowest ebb, the Peanuts yesterday afternoon progressed into the semi-final bracket of the Knock-out Tournament by trouncing the former by the score of 7-5. Though there was the difference of only two goals between the scores, which seems to indicate a fairly close tussle, this was not actually the case as the losers only managed to reduce a four-goal arrear in the second half when the winners were coasting on their early lead.

The man-of-the-game was again the hard hitting and hard riding "Chuck" Culbertson whose superb game in the pivot position was chiefly instrumental in his team's success. Nearly every one of the Peanuts sallies into their adversaries' ground was paved by him. His long balls pierced right through their defence to fall into the waiting stick of Kinlock who played a thrusting game as the spearhead of attack.

A. V. White a Revelation

A surprise package was "Gussie" White whose game in position of two was a revelation. On his play yesterday, it would appear that the American Troop will not be having things entirely their own way when the Hoyt Cup comes up for competition on Saturday. His hitting was sure, and besides having length they were also accurate. Especially brilliant was his effort in scoring from a distance of about eighty yards out.

Kops, in the meantime, was as steady a back as one could hope for. Though not possessing a powerful drive his clearances were highly effective and reliable. If the Peanuts can produce the same form in their subsequent matches of the series, there is every indication that they will be the ultimate winners.

Walnuts Disorganized

The Peanuts were not only hitting a better ball but also displayed far more understanding among the members of their team. The Walnuts on the other hand comprised of four players who went their own way. There appear to be a total lack of understanding among them with the result that the winners were often able to break away with the ball completely unhindered. The Peanuts were therefore able to score four times in the opening chukker without a single retaliation.

To make matters worse for the losers, who were playing a lackadaisical game from start to finish, both Chris Moller and Striker brought out unhandy ponies. The former was thrown in the first chukker when an over-reach on his part and the swerving of his mount brought about his tumble.

Fritz Off Colour

Fritz, the backbone of the Walnuts, was badly off colour and though scoring three of the team's goal, he was not nearly his usual self. Chris Moller was also in poor fettle.

The Peanuts opened up spectacularly with a whirlwind attack which was climaxed by White scoring within the first minute. It was not more than two minutes later that Culbertson registered the second point with a long shot.

The Peanuts held a strong advantage as far as territorial gains were concerned and were given the benefit of the numerous misses of the Walnuts. Making the most of these periodical successions of poor stickwork, the winners were able to add two more points before the ringing of the bell ending the first chukker. Culbertson scored the third and White the fourth points.

The first retaliation from the Walnuts came in the opening minute of the second period when Fritz scored from a 60 yard free hit. But this gain was nullified a short while later by Kops who found himself with the ball when there was some misunderstanding among the opposing players. He scored with a long shot. Before the close of the chukker Culbertson dribbled the ball through for a point.

Peanuts Slacken

The Peanuts appeared to take things easily after the half time and were contended to play for time. With the score standing at 6-1 against them, the Walnuts rallied in the third period in convincing style; scoring through Striker early in the chukker. But this comeback fizzled out after the goal as the side soon dwindle back to indifferent play and were not impressive at all during the rest of the chukker.

Hopes for the Walnuts brighten somewhat in the final round when taking advantage of the Peanuts' slackness they scored once through Fritz. Here they were also awarded a free goal when Culbertson fouled in the goalmouth to prevent a certain point. But Culbertson put the game on ice when he score right from the throw in. Fritz scored in the last half-minute to make the final count 7-5.

The teams were:—

Peanuts:—Kinloch, A. V. White, Culbertson, Kops.

Walnuts:—Striker, C. B. Moller, Pote-Hunt, Fritz.

Having disposed of the Walnuts in the only first-round engagement, the Peanuts are now in the semi-finals and will clash with the Hazelnuts. The winner of this match will tussle the winner of the Pinenuts-Chestnuts match in the final.

Resumption of Davis Cup Next Year Predicted

Sir Norman Brookes, President of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association, predicts a resumption of Davis Cup tennis next year. Sir Norman based his prediction upon Russia's entry into the war, which he said "assures us of a comparatively early victory."

There are prospects that Australia could collect a strong team if the Davis Cup competition is resumed. Among those available are Adrian Quist, who was rejected for military service; Doug Bromwich, at present doing national military service; Colin Long, stationed in Palestine where he recently won the singles championship of that country; Lieut. Don Turnbul, with the army abroad and Lieut. R. Schlesinger.

Dodgers Beat Reds To Lead by Two Games Again

New York, Sept. 15.

After sixteen scoreless innings those daffy Dodgers started knocking the ball all over the Cincinnati park today to crush the Reds and increase their National League lead to two full games.

When the game ended, it was so dark that occupants of the press box swore they could not see batters at the plate. Though Cincinnati's Bill McKechnie protested loudly, the umpires refused to call the game.

Pete Reiser started the seventeenth inning with a homer and before the Brooklyn club was retired they had collected five runs. Dolph Camilli, Lew Riggs and Arnold Owen contributed singles and the Reds helped out by throwing in a couple of errors, and a wild pitch.

Wildest Game of Major League

The Final score of one of the wildest games in the major leagues this season was 5-1.

Brooklyn now has twelve more games on its schedule but after one more battle with the Reds tomorrow they will start heading east to finish up their schedule with some softer clubs.

Brooklyn booted several opportunities to score. They nicked Paul Derringer, Joe Beggs and Jim Turner for fifteen hits and also had the benefit of five Cincinnati errors. Two Dodger hurlers, John Allen and Hugh Casey, held the Reds to seven hits.

Bill Herman, Brooklyn infielder, turned in four hits for the day but did not figure in the seventeenth rally.

Rally Snapped

After the Dodgers had piled up a big lead in the seventeenth, the Reds made a desperate attempt to duplicate or better the feat but their rally was snapped after one runner crossed the plate.

No other teams in the senior circuit had games scheduled today. While the Dodgers are taking on Cincinnati again tomorrow, the second place St. Louis Cards tangle with the New York Giants.

In the American League, the New York Yanks recorded their 96th victory of the season by beating out the Cleveland Indians, 4-2, the Yanks have only nine more games on their schedule.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	5	0
Boston	6	14	2
Batteries: Risney, Appleton and Tresh; Harris and Pytlak.			
Cleveland	2	9	0
New York	4	6	1
Batteries: Smith, Gromek and Hegan; Gomez, Branch and Dickey, Rosar.			
Detroit	5	8	0
Washington	8	11	2
Batteries: Newhouser, Trout, Thomas and Tebbetts; Leonard and Evans.			
St. Louis	4	11	0
Philadelphia	3	12	2
Batteries: Harris and Ferrell; Caligiuri and Hayes.			

National League

Brooklyn	5	15	1
Cincinnati	1	7	5
Batteries: Allen, Casey and Owen; Derringer, Beggs, Turner and Lombardi.			
Boston-Chicago and Philadelphia-Pittsburgh both played former date.—United Press.			

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	96	49	.662
Boston	78	66	.542
Chicago	73	73	.500
Cleveland	70	73	.490
Detroit	69	75	.479
St. Louis	64	77	.454
Washington	62	79	.440
Philadelphia	62	82	.431

National League

Brooklyn	92	50	.648
St. Louis	89	51	.636
Cincinnati	76	64	.543
Pittsburgh	77	65	.542
New York	64	74	.464
Chicago	65	77	.458
Boston	58	82	.414
Philadelphia	40	98	.290

—United Press.

"Y" Cubs to Clash With Race Club in Softball Today

Men's softball will take advantage of the fine weather and run off a loaded schedule of games today. In the first contest at the Race course, the third-place Race club aggregation will take on the "Y" Cubs who are in the fourth position of the "A" division league standings.

Although some think that the Cubs have a chance of setting back the Jockeys, the game is generally conceded to the more consistent Racers. However, the "Y" Cubs did look good trouncing the S.F.X. schoolboys on Monday to the tune of 22-6 which was a great difference from the tied encounters these two outfits have been battling over in the past.

In the other game at the Race Course today, the S.F.X. will meet the second-berthed Columbia Country Club team. This tussle should be easy for the mighty Columbians who are in fine fettle after having won a close encounter from the Race Club on Monday by a score of 7-4.

Crucial "B" Division Tussles

An important "B" division encounter will also be played today between two of the leading teams of that section when the St. John's collegians take on the Lusitano softballers. This contest has been looked forward to for a long time but unsuitable dates and inclement weather have delayed the meeting.

This fray will be the semi-finals of the "American" league of the "B" division. At this stage, the game looks like a toss-up. The Chinese lads have met and moved nearly everything out of their way at one time or another while the Lusitano aggregation has a similarly enviable record. It may be said that the winner of this game may well lay claim to the league title.

On Monday, the unbeatable Buccaneers pulled through an 8-6 encounter over the Chamber of Commerce boys to push the latter lower into the basement of the league. The Chamber-men were leading the fray by a score of 3-1 when the Pirates banded together in the third canto and banged the ball all over the lot to bring in the decisive total of five runs to step out of danger and take the lead.

Buccaneers's Extra Bit

It seems that the Buccaneers always have that punch to pull out of a tight spot. Many close games have they won in the past because of that amazing power to muster some special force and work ahead of the obstacles in their path. The Buccaneers have so far won thirteen games and only lost one. Compared to the second position Columbians with ten wins and three defeats, the Pirates look like championship timber. It would be difficult to beat the Pirates in their present fine fettle.

But anything may happen in softball, as on Monday, the Columbia Club outfit beat the Race Club, who had in turn beaten them last week by a count of 7-3. Because of their fine softballing recently, the Triple C's have taken the coveted runner-up position from the Racers.

Possessing a pair of reliable hurlers in "Dud" Squires and Tommy Butler, the Buc's should have all opposing batters under control. But a team needs runs to win an encounter. That should not be too much trouble for a team of such heavy hitters as Willie Ward and Cliff Flook, to mention a couple. If any other aggregations have aspirations for the league pennant, the Buccaneers are the men to beat. But it will be a hard task.

"Y" Cubs Improves Position

The "Y" Cubs bear mention for the whirlwind style they have taken hold of themselves to rise from the lowly sixth and fifth places to the present fourth position, nosing out the Chamber of Commerce players for the post. They have ten victories and five set-backs to their record, while the Racers above them have ten triumphs and three losses. The "Y" boys have been unfortunate lately in having to struggle through too many tied affairs which extra innings have failed to dissolve.

If the weather continues to smile on the different playing fields throughout the city, the men's softball schedule should be swept clean within the next few weeks at the most. League president Cliff Flook is at present rounding up all called-off or postponed games and expects to have them played-off rapidly.

Mercury Cup Final At Barbarians B.C.

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association have selected the greens of the Barbarians Bowling Club as the venue for the final in the Mercury Cup competition this Saturday. The greens are situated at 923 Changping Road, off Kiaochow Road, opposite Kiaochow Park.

The encounter is scheduled to start at 3.30 p.m., the finalists being the Clube Lusitano and the Hongkew Golf Club. At the conclusion of the match, the Mercury Cup will be presented to the winning club together with spoons for members of the victorious team.

A.S.P. "A" Beats Erin Villa in Softball Tussle

Again proving their superiority over the Erin Villa "A", the A.S.P. "A" squad beat the former by 7-6, with the second half of the last inning still unplayed.

The two top ranking teams of the "A" Division ladies softball league came to close grips during each inning, but the four runs taken by the Portuguese batters in the second unsettled the Erin Villas who, despite good in fielding, were unable to draw even with their opponents.

The Erin Villa took their turn at the bat first, but were soon put out by the accurate fielding of the Portuguese who came in to open the scoring with one run. The Erin Villa next took two, but the Portuguese wielded the bat with a vengeance and chalked up four.

At the opening of the fifth the score was 5-3, in favour of the Portuguese aggregation who held their opponents down and took another run during the second half of this inning. The Erin Villas then retaliated by scoring one in the sixth and putting the Portuguese out before they could complete the circuit. The seventh inning saw some heavy batting by the Erin-Villas who made two more but through some tough breaks were unable to draw level, the game ending with the scoreboard showing 7-6 with the Portuguese team ahead.

Margaret Oliveria of the A.S.P. as usual treated the spectators with some neat infielding at shortstop, while at bat she had no difficulty in knocking several balls into the left-field.

Star players for the Erins were Pris Remedios who hit a three-bagger in the sixth inning, and Lily Beale, who stood behind the home plate.

The teams were as follows:—

A.S.P. "A":—Verna Remedios, J. Pereira, F. Caldas, E. Correa, M. Canavarro, M. Oliveira, V. Oliveira, C. Betines, T. Collaco, N. Machado.

Erin Villa "A":—L. Oliveira, D. Quelch, C. Edwards, L. Ellis, L. Beale, N. Quincey, N. Sakari, E. Savage, Pris Remedios, J. Palmer.

Small Turn-Out in "C" Class Yacht Races

The turn-out for the 5th "Minghong" Series last Sunday was smaller than usual, with only five yachts competing in the first of the two races in the Series. In the second race two extra yachts were entered by helmsmen sailing in "C" Class for the first time and it is hoped that their experience may encourage them to join the Class.

First Race: The north-easterly wind off the Pootung shore made it difficult to set a course which would provide a fair proportion of windward work, but the leg back from No. 5 Astrea Buoy leaving No. 4 to port gave one long tack full and bye, and a short leg across river from No. 2 Buoy was almost dead to windward.

In the reaching start against the tide Catharine (Edmonds) led across the line to windward with Eileen (Berents) close on her heels. Dorothy (Riddell) and Dragonfly (Frewin) were astern and to leeward and Sun Lee (Piper) was well blanketed in the rear. All yachts went over to cheat the tide on the Shanghai shore and for the greater part of the leg maintained the same order. The leaders, however, were too early in changing course to make the No. 5 Buoy and Sun Lee, persisting in a leeward course close in shore, finally hauled in on the wind and came across so fast that she beat Eileen for second place round the mark close astern of Catharine, which she immediately lost by making an unnecessary tack on the next leg.

Eileen closed in on Catharine and their manœuvring for attack and defence in which Eileen gained the lead, enabled the others to reduce the gap and come within attacking distance at No. 4 Buoy. The turn to windward in the leg across river was made in one tack with the tide under the lee bow setting them across.

Dorothy now pressed Sun Lee but the leg was too short and Eileen also kept Catharine safely under her lee, and the order at the next mark was still: Eileen, Catharine, Sun Lee, Dorothy and Dragonfly.

On the second time round, Eileen and Catharine again got into competition for the windward berth and Sun Lee took the opportunity to drop quickly down to leeward into the slack water where she gained so much that she was well in the lead when they converged and rounded No. 5 Buoy. Catharine had succeeded in displacing Eileen and was next round. These positions were maintained to No. 2 Buoy but on rounding, the wind was found to be veering in puffs making a difficult beat across river. Sun Lee's errors enabled Catharine's steady sailing to put her in the lead again and Eileen only just failed to nose into second place.

Second Race: The course was shortened to No. 4 Buoy and from No. 2 direct to the line instead of across river.

Sun Lee and Catharine led across the line with the former in the windward berth and these positions were maintained without incident throughout the race.

Eileen was not so easily placed but she eventually drew clear and her third position was never seriously challenged.

Leda (Daiko) was well in the running but failed to complete the course. Dragonfly (Lobb) was beaten by Karin in the hands of the first-named yacht's owner and Dorothy gave up.

	1st Race Pts.	2nd Race Pts.	Total Pts.	Pstn.
Catharine (Edmonds)	7¼	6	13¼	1 *
Sun Lee (Piper)	6	7¼	13¼	1 *
Eileen (Berents)	5	5	10	3
Dragonfly (Frewin/Lobb)	3	3	6	4
Dorothy (Riddell)	4	—	—	5 *
Leda (Daiko)	—	—	—	—
Karin (Frewin)	—	4	4	5 *

*—Dead heats.

British Army Beats N. Ireland in Soccer

Belfast, Sept. 16.

A British army football XI last night beat a team representing the army stationed in Northern Ireland by six goals to one.

A crowd of 12,000 witnessed the game, which was full of incidents.

The Northern Ireland forwards were too weak, however. The half time score was two goals to one.—Reuter.

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Argentine Demands Expulsion of Nazi Ambassador

Buenos Aires, Sept. 15.

Charging "abuse" of diplomatic privileges, the Argentine Congress today passed a resolution demanding that the government expel the German Ambassador, Dr. Edmund von Thermann within 72 hours.

The resolution followed an intensive investigation carried on by the Argentine Congressional committee investigating subversive activities, headed by Mr. Raoul Taborda, which reportedly uncovered documentary evidence that the German Ambassador had been the principal leader in subversive Nazi organizations in the Argentine.

It was recalled that Captain Fritz Weidemann, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's trusted lieutenant and former German Consul-General in San Francisco, arrived here yesterday by plane from Rio de Janeiro on a "special mission" to South America.

Mr. Taborda yesterday was quoted as saying, "If Captain Weidemann attempts to stay over in Argentina, he will be detained."—Domei.

Details of Axis Propaganda

Buenos Aires, Sept. 16.

Revelations about financial operations of Axis news agencies are contained in the third report issued by the Parliamentary Committee which is investigating anti-Argentine activities.

The report shows that Transocean, a German undertaking, and the Italian Euro-America undertaking have spent enormous sums in Argentina though the profits they made were negligible. Between 1937 and 1940, Transocean received one million pesos from Berlin while local receipts did not exceed 26,000 pesos. In one month, this news agency spent 20,000 pesos compared with local receipts of 600 pesos.—Reuter.

All Friends Now in Syria

Conditions have settled down to normal in Syria now that the Nazis forced to leave. The picture shows a Syrian presenting some British offering.

Criticism of Indian Evacuation from Japan Unfounded

FROM PERCY WHITEING
NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The British Embassy told me that the Anhui evacuees had a majority of Indians, but that Sahay, alleged Indian Sectionist's criticisms of the accommodation were unfair because it was specially arranged to provide the Indians food they like. Moreover the reason that they did not take a Japanese liner as far as Shanghai was the N.Y.K.'s sudden cancellation of the Fushimi Maru's sailing planned on September 4, and it was added that the evacuation ship was arranged largely due to the Indian's own request.

The foregoing refers to Sunday's President of the Indian National Association in Japan's letter to the editor of the "Japan Times and Advertiser" stating that the evacuees taking the Anhui were mostly Indians, including women and children, and declaring that the Anhui was a "fishing junk" with poor accommodation, wherefore the Indians were sorry that they had not accepted the offer of passage on a Japanese first class liner.

The Indian leader in Japan also bitterly blamed the British Government for disrupting Indo-Japanese trade and deteriorating the situation, leaving Indians without any business, thus obliging them to depart from Japan.

Czechs and Slovaks Boycotting Papers Under Nazi Control

London, Sept. 16.

As an expression of their indignation at the attitude of German-controlled Czech newspapers in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, which are increasingly contemptuous in their references to dead Czech leaders and have adopted towards Soviet Russia and the United States of America an attitude even more violent than that of newspapers published in the Reich itself, these newspapers are to be boycotted by the population, says Reuters' Diplomatic Correspondent.

According to information reaching London, Czechs for a whole week will refrain from buying, reading, borrowing or opening any Czech newspaper. The boycott began on Sunday, which was the fourth anniversary of the death of Thomas Masaryk, the first President of Czechoslovakia.

What is very significant is the fact that the Slovak population has agreed to boycott its own German-controlled newspapers for the same period.—Reuter.

Lend-Lease Goods Via Burma Road Are Tax Free

Washington, Sept. 16.

Senator Arthur W. Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, yesterday made public a letter from Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, stating that lend-lease shipments via the Burma road at present were tax free. Mr. Vandenberg said the letter was in reply to his enquiry.

Mr. Hull said that a tax was paid on all such shipments until August 27, when it was superseded by a transit levy of ten rupees per ton.

"On September 7 our Embassy (London) reported that it was informed by the British Foreign Office that all American lend-lease goods destined to China and landed in Rangoon after September 3 will be exempted from Burmese transit duties," the letter also said.—United Press.

Munitions Ship at Helsinki Explodes

New York, Sept. 16.

Delayed reports from Helsinki yesterday reporting a munitions ship had exploded in the crowded harbour indicated the explosion may have been one of the major disasters of the war.

The explosion, it was believed, may have been as serious as that in Halifax harbour in 1917 when a Norwegian steamship en route to Belgium with a relief cargo rammed a French munitions ship in the harbour, exploding 3,000 tons of T.N.T. One tenth of Halifax was destroyed then and it was estimated that at least 2,800 were killed.

The Helsinki explosion occurred in the centre of the city's shipping activities in an area where hundreds of fishing vessels as well as larger ships congregate.

At the north end of the harbour is the presidential palace. There is a huge open air market near the explosion scene where house-wives crowd to buy fish, vegetables and flowers.—United Press.

Censorship Plans By Army and Navy In U.S. Made

Washington, Sept. 15.

Mr. James Forrestal, Under-Secretary of Navy, sent a letter to Mr. Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, disclosing that joint Army and Navy plans have been worked out for censorship of international communications, which, however, will not involve compulsory censorship of the press.

Mr. Forrestal said that the proposed censorship would be limited to "control of communications passing between the United States and foreign countries or overseas possessions, and between ships and shore." He added that the plan must be approved by "higher authority" and supported by the necessary legislation.

The Navy Department, Mr. Forrestal continued, is constantly studying the question of control of disclosure of information which would be inimical to operations of the Fleet for which the Navy Department is closely co-operating with the War Department, and has worked out plans to obtain such control.

He recalled that the Navy previously had asked Congress for funds to establish such a censorship; however, the request was rejected because the necessary legislation was not enacted.—Domei.

British Sub Makes Miraculous Return

London, Sept. 16.

An extraordinary episode in the little-known operations of British submarines has just come to light in the account of how the under-sea craft Triumph lived up to her name by making an almost miraculous 300-mile journey home with a 12-foot split in her hull amidships and 18 feet of her bows missing.

Since then she has torpedoed five enemy warships.

The story goes back to Boxing Day, 1939, and explains the outstanding initiative, skill and resource for which the submarine commander won his Distinguished Service Cross.

Strikes Mine in Skaggerak

The craft was moving very cautiously on the surface in the Skaggerak when she struck a mine. All of the crew escaped injury but the submarine was not so lucky. Her bows were blown clean away. She could not dive, was making water fast and her pumps had to be kept running at top capacity, with one of the crew continually stopping up leaks.

In this condition she sailed out on her journey home through enemy waters. The best speed she could muster was about five knots and as her mate said it seemed as if she were "pushing up half the North Sea."

Faced Other Perils

There were other perils besides mines. Bad weather forced the submarine to reduce her speed. A German reconnaissance plane sighted her and every moment an air attack was expected. Two nights and a day after hitting the mine the Triumph limped into port.

The damage she had suffered was greater than anyone had suspected. Every one of her forward tanks was open to the sea or non-existent and most of her forward torpedoes were in such a condition that they might have exploded at any moment.—Reuter.

Hungary to Take Part Of Yugoslav Territory

Budapest, Sept. 15.

As a consequence of the recent conference between Herr Hitler and Admiral Nicolas Horthy, the Regent of Hungary, the former Yugoslav territory of the Banat of Temisvar is to be occupied by Hungary.

This territory was originally Hungarian but was ceded to Yugoslavia after the first World War.

A Hungarian civil guard, composed of Hungarian officers and servicemen has already established itself at Nagybecskerek, a town in Banat.

No official communication has been made as yet regarding the significance and bearing of the constitution of this Hungarian civil guard.—Havas Telemondial.

Henry Grady Expected In Simla

Simla, Sept. 16.

Dr. Henry Grady, President Roosevelt's special economic investigator in the Far East, is expected to arrive here today.

It is understood that one of the main objects of his visit will be to discuss with the Indian Government the possibility of increasing supplies of certain Indian minerals to America.

Dr. Grady has already visited Singapore, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies to study a possible co-ordination of production and supplies of raw materials by the Democratic Powers of the Far East.—Reuter.

Mexican Official to Review U.S. Marines

The Fourth Marines will have a regimental parade at Kiaochow Park on Friday morning, September 19, at ... a.m. Senor Eduardo Espinosa y Prieto, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, will be the guest of Colonel S. L. Howard, U.S. Marine Corps, and will review the parade.

Mining Strike in U.S. Hits Three Steel Producers

Pittsburgh, Sept. 16.

About 37,000 soft-coal miners employed in "captive" mines of seven steel corporations operating to capacity on defence orders were ordered to go on strike yesterday. (Captive mines are those whose coal is used entirely by the parent organization.)

The corporations affected include the Nation's three largest steel producers—the United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Republic Steel Corporation. The strike order has been issued in support of a demand for the closed shop.—Reuter.

American Seamen Strike

New York, Sept. 16.

Nine ships are now tied up as a result of a strike called by the Seafarers' International Union of North America, which began on Saturday.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. John Hawk, National Secretary of the Union, said the strike would spread to many other ships now at sea when they reached port.

The strike has been called to enforce the Union's demand for an "adequate war bonus" for its members. It affects all ships bound for Axis or Allied ports, stated Mr. Hawk in an interview on Saturday.—Reuter.

Gov't Intervenes in Canada

Toronto, Sept. 16.

The Canadian Government has intervened in the MacKinnon Industries strike in Ontario, which has led to the closing down of the General Motors factory at Ottawa where huge motor projects are in hand.

The Minister of Munitions states that the Government will re-open the plant and, he has called upon loyal workers to return to their jobs. He assured them that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will see that they get back to work without molestation.—Reuter.

"V" Appears in Kobe; Japanese Object

Kobe Sept. 15.

The Netherlands Consulate General is understood to have been distributing among Dutch residents here labels with the letter "V" on them.

These labels posted in the homes and offices of the local Dutch residents were ordered to be removed by the Japanese authorities.

The offending label is about 5 inches wide and 6 inches long, with an orange background. In the centre is a black letter "V". To the left is a pedestal of three pillars supporting the Crown of the Royal House of Orange Nassau. On the pillars are written the Dutch words "Waakzaam" ("without neglect"), "Werkzaam" (work hard"), and "Weerbaar" ("take to arms"). At the base of the pedestal are the words "De Pijlers Van Ons Werel Drijk" (a symbol of world construction).—Havas Telemondial.

Anti-Fascist T.U.C. In India Welcomes Anglo-Soviet Council

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The executive of the All-India Anti-Fascist Trades Union Council, claiming to represent more than 150,000, has passed a resolution welcoming the move of the British Trade Union Congress to set up a joint Anglo-Soviet Trades Union Council to intensify the anti-Fascist struggle and safeguard the interests of workers.

At the same time, the resolution condemns the attitude of the All-India Trade Union Congress in the matter.—Reuter.

Japanese Freighter Refloated

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The successful raising of the N.Y.K. freighter, Arima Maru, 7,390 tons, which grounded in a dense fog four miles off Mollendo, Peru, on May 25 by the Japan Salvage Company's experts was reported yesterday to the head office by the Company's Sakito Maru.

It will be recalled that 33 experts of the Japan Salvage Company left Yokohama on June 17 for Mollendo aboard the Sakito Maru in order to raise the ill-fated freighter.—Domei.

...n System of ...ic Defence" ... Successful

BY "ANNALIST"

London, Sept. 16.

... view is being taken ... German threat to Kiev, ... an capital. It is obvious ... German High Command is ... other attempt to use a ...nsive, which has not ... spicuously successful so ...

...ories where fighting has ...ken place, there were no ...fficient importance to call ... defence to the last, and ...quence Soviet forces al... the arms of the pincers ...cting the maximum loss ...emy as they advanced. ...m of "elastic defence" ... exceedingly successful, ...ly cases where the Soviet ... not elude the German ...nt were Tallinn (Reval), ... of Estonia, and Odessa. ...se places, however, could ...ged and supplied from ... and Tallinn was finally ... when resistance was no ...ossible. Odessa is still ...ut and seems to be con... its ability to do so in...

...ase of Leningrad

...e of Leningrad is not en...logous because, according ...n claims, it has not been ...y encircled although it is ... menaced.

...w is now distinctly threat... the Russians apparently ... intention of evacuating the ... will rely on their defences, ... indomitable spirit and on ...rs of winter to keep the ...at bay.

...obvious that the Germans ...wing all their weight into ... to try to effect a decisive ... in the few days left before ...ter sets in. Already the first ...gs fallen at Murmansk, on ...tic Ocean, and low tempera... farther south point to the ad... of an early and severe winter. ... advantages conferred by "Gen...l Frost" will all be on the side ... the defenders who are not only ...etter sheltered but also better ...equipped for extreme variations of ...temperature.—Reuter.

Moscow's Defences

Moscow, Sept. 16.

"The few German 'planes which ...have thus far managed to break ...through Moscow's outer defences ...have been greeted by a barrage such ...as Berlin has rarely managed to ...send up," said Mr. Dennis MacAvoy, Correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in a radio talk from Moscow yesterday.

"A traveller from other wartime capitals is amazed by the lack of damage here, for only a careful search reveals where any German bombs have fallen. Night fighters have accounted for many of the Nazi losses thus far, and daily the defences of Moscow are growing stronger. German raids thus far have been ineffectual, and the long-promised air Blitzkrieg appears to have been indefinitely postponed.

Determination to Defend

"There is only ceaseless labour born of a determination to protect the lives and physical appearance of Moscow and to defend its ground to the last. Every large apartment house or group of smaller houses has a commandant or manager, and when siren sounds are announcing a German air raid, all able-bodied men in a building, without exception, must report for duty. Most of them are assigned to the attic, and specially treated gauntlets and hoods are distributed to them along with tongs to pick up incendiary bombs.

"For more than ten years, there has been a special newspaper in Moscow devoted to features and articles on air-raid precautions. It is published by a society called the Anti-Air-Raid and Poison-Gas Society. For years, the public has been treated to a systematic campaign of instruction in the arts of disposing of fire-bombs, decontamination, wearing of gas-masks and first-aid technique."—Reuter.

French Population Reminded of Decree

Paris, Sept. 15.

The Commander-in-Chief of the German Army of occupation in France, General Von Stulpnagel, issued a notice to the people of the occupied areas reminding them that, according to the provisions of the ordinance concerning fire arms and war equipment, all those found in possession of fire arms and munitions may be sentenced to death or given hard labour and imprisonment terms.

Sale Starts in Paris

The first sale started here this afternoon of goods and property owned by persons deprived of their French nationality.

Most prominent of those whose goods were sold today was Henri Geraud, prominent French journalist and political commentator who signed his articles 'Pertinax.' M. Geraud is now in the United States.

More Communists Sentenced

Vichy, Sept. 15.

The special sections of the court for the repression of Communist activities in Amiens and Dijon in occupied France condemned today six persons accused of having infringed the provisions of the decree ordering the dissolution of the Communist party.

The sentences meted out ranged from one year imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs to three years imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 francs.—Havas Telemondial.

Important New Post For General Dentz

Vichy, Sept. 15.

General Henri Dentz former French High Commissioner in the Levant States is to be appointed to an important post of political significance it is reported here in connection with the General's expected arrival this afternoon.

General Dentz will be received by Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of the French State, and later, upon his return here by Admiral Francois Darlan, the Vice-Premier.—Havas Telemondial.

Duff-Cooper Praises China's Resistance

Singapore, Sept. 16.

Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, representative of the British War Cabinet in the Far East, yesterday paid a special tribute to China's resistance.

After commenting on Russia's magnificent stand in the past 12 weeks against the Germans, Mr. Duff-Cooper declared: "The Chinese, one of the most peace-loving peoples in the world, have also aroused wonder by their success in withstanding four years aggression by a highly modernized, efficient and war-like army."—Reuter.

Turko-German Trade Pact May Be Signed Soon

Ankara, Sept. 15.

Following an unforeseen delay in the German-Turkish trade parleys the economic agreement between the two countries is expected to be signed within a fortnight at the earliest.

The main difficulty arose in connection with the securing of regular means of communication in order to enable the Reich to make its deliveries to Turkey, since despite previous reports no maritime transport is possible under present conditions between the Bulgarian port of Varna on the Black Sea and Istanbul, the main Turkish harbour.

The Likely Route

Another route for the prospective German-Turkish trade was therefore to be found. This route will likely follow the Danube and cross Bulgaria on the way to the Turkish border beyond the Maritsa river.—Hence the rebuilding of the international bridge across this river is being actively pursued and is expected to be completed in November. This bridge which has been blown up by the Turks at the moment of the passage of German troops from Bulgaria into Greece is now being repaired by a German concern.

The projected German-Turkish trade agreement is to be concluded for a period of 10 years. The Germans hope to increase their exports of chemical and pharmaceutical products, machines, and manufactured goods and obtain in exchange Turkish raw materials.—Havas Telemondial.

Keels of Two New U.S. Destroyers to Be Laid

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.

The keels of the destroyers "Butler" and "Gherardi" will be laid at the League Island Navy yard tomorrow.—Domei.

N.S.A. Meeting Held In Tokyo

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The Tokyo branch of the National Service Association gathered at the Hibiya Public Hall this morning at a meeting attended by the Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Mr. Fumio Goto, new Chairman of the Central Co-operative Council, Mr. Sotaro Ishiwata, Public Prosecutor-General, and more than 200 others.—Domei.

Navy Department Learns Of Pacific Raider

Washington, Sept. 16.

The Navy department yesterday, replying to a request, said it possessed information which indicated the presence of a raider in Pacific shipping lanes. The department, however, lacked confirmation.—United Press.

GOLDEN GRIFFIN MEDICINAL TEAS

AN IRRITATING COUGH

can be soothed and soon banished by drinking.

GOLDEN GRIFFIN BRONCHIAL TEA.

Equally good for the relief of Bronchitis, Colds, Sore-Throat and Catarrh, this famous European herbal treatment is obtainable in two sizes, $2. and $4. at all Pharmacies.

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To-day and To-morrow, 2.30, 5, 7, 9.15
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Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur
History is Made at Night
A Dramatic Story of a Love that Defies All Barriers

GOLDEN GATE THEATRE 745 AV. FOCH TEL. 74456
3 Shows To-day! at 2.30, 5.30, 9.15 p.m.
Admission: $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

—Next Change—
Hugh Sinclair
in "The Saint's Vacation"

CAPITOL
142 Museum Road Tel. 17100
3 SHOWS TO-DAY!
At 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
"THE MAN WHO WOULDN'T TALK"
Lloyd NOLAN Jaen ROGERS Marrian MARSH
—$1, $1.50, $2.—
OPENS FRIDAY!
Mickey ROONEY in
"STRIKE UP THE BAND"

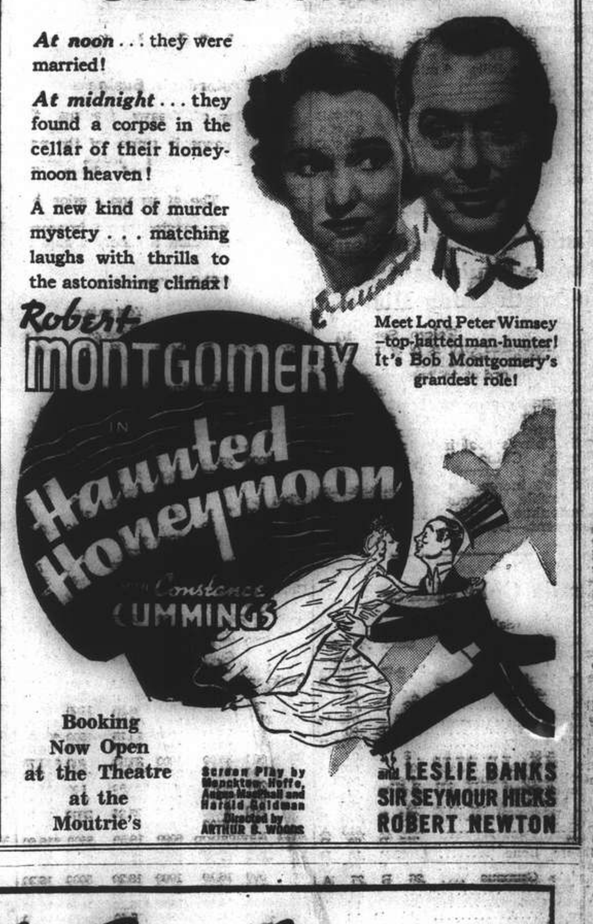
AIR COOLED! AIR CONDITIONED!
UPTOWN TEL. 38484
Now Showing at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
THEY GAMBLE THEIR LIVES.... FOR A PRETTY GIRL, A STOUT SHIP AND THE JOY OF A ROUSING FIGHT
VICTOR MATURE LOUISE PLATT
IN
"CAPTAIN CAUTION"

ROXY TEL. 60727
Theatre CLOSED for Renovation
OPENS FRIDAY!

At noon . . . they were married!

At midnight . . . they found a corpse in the cellar of their honeymoon heaven!

A new kind of murder mystery . . . matching laughs with thrills to the astonishing climax!



Booking Now Open at the Theatre at the Moutrie's

Screen Play by Mankiewicz-Hoffe, Robert Sherwood and Harold Goldman
Directed by ARTHUR B. WOODS

LESLIE BANKS
SIR SEYMOUR HICKS
ROBERT NEWTON

OPEN UNTIL 4 A.M.

Lovely Foreign Hostesses

GLORIA ANDICO'S MUSIC
and a refreshing floor show
CASANOVA BALLROOM
Next to the Nanking Theatre
SOL GREENBERG, *Manager.*

Which Jewels do you Prefer?

PRECIOUS stones are beautiful, but can they compare in loveliness with beautiful teeth? Not all of us can have diamonds and rubies, but we can have sparkling white teeth by using Kolynos Dental Cream every morning and night. But be sure to use Kolynos, the scientific, concentrated dental cream which gives teeth the lustre of precious jewels. Brighten your smile with Kolynos!

KOLYNOS
Costs less because you use less ... it's concentrated!
KOLYNOS DENTAL CREAM

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3⅝d.	$	76.04
U.S. $100 @ 5⅜		$1,882.35
Guilders 9⅞		$100
Rupees 17½		100
Pesos 16⅝		100
Hongkong $21		100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3¼	$ 73.84
U.S.$100 @ 5⅞	$1,839.08
London—demand, $1=	3¼d.
4 months' sight credits	3⅜d.
4 months' sight docts	3⅜d.
6 months' sight credits	3⅜d.
6 months' sight docts	3⅛d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5⅞
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5⅞
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5½

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03½ U.S. $1=59.48d.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders ....Selling 9⅞

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,860.465 £=$73.846
Selling U.S.$100=$1,893.491 £1=$76.039

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling Rate @ 9¾ per H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying @ 205 per H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash	Selling		Buying
		Sept./Oct.	
£ T.T.	3⅜	4 m/s. l.c.	3¼
U.S.$ T.T.	5⅝	4 m/s. l.c.	5⅜
Rs. T.T.	17½	15 d/s.	18

SILVER QUOTATIONS

	Ready	For5d
London pence per std. oz.	23½	23½
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	63.00.0	—
Bombay offtake 50 bars.		

U.S.$/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Sep. 15	4.03½
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *

*—Nominal.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Sept. 15.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

N. Y.	333¼-332¾	London	1/5⅞
Shanghai	19 N.	2 mths	
Hongkong	84¾	.. sellers	1/5⅞
		.. buyers	1/6

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3⅜d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3⅛
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4⅜

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.31	Shanghai	5.40/55*
S'zerland	23.35	Hongkong	25.33
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	89.375	Manila	49.85 N.
London			4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.78
.. .. .. market rate			23.82
Montreal on London			4.51⅞

N—Nominal *—Nom quoted.—Reuter

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Sept. 15.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 mths.	1⅛%-1⅛%
Bank Bills,	6 mths.	1⅛%-1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 mths.	2½%-3%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 mths.	3%-3½%
Call Money		1%
New York:		
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months		0½%B, 0⅞%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months		0⅝%B, 0⅞%A
Call Money		1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Manchoukuo Steel Plants Donate Equipment To North China Mines

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

Well-informed circles here revealed today that Manchoukuo's steel industry, in order to encourage production in North China mines, thus increasing its own supply of coal, has decided to donate equipment not being used at the present time to North China's coal industry.

North China authorities are expected to carry out a positive policy of increasing coal production and double current shipments to Manchoukuo with the donated equipment.—Domei.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Sept. 16.	Sales 10 a.m.		Prices p.m. Closing	
Acoje Mining	.475	B	.445	B
Amalgamated Mineral	.08		.08	
Atok	.58	B	.56	
Antamok	.048		.075	*
Baguio Gold	.22	B	.20	
Batong Buhay	.0082		.0078	B
Bid Wedge	.68		.66	
Coco Grove	.07		.0675	
Consolidated Mines	.0082		.0076	
Demonstration	.040	B	.04	
East Mindanao	.10		.095	
I. X. L.	.255	B	.255	B
Ipo Gold	.013	A	.013	A
Itogon	.315	B	.29	B
Masbate Cons	.1025	B	.10	B
North Camarines	.03	B	.035	B
Paracale Gumaus	.26	B	.27	A
San Mauricio	.22		.21	
Surigao Cons	.25		.25	
Suyoc	.15	B	.16	
United Paracale	.265	B	.25	
Mindanao Motherlode	.79		.74	B
Manila Hai-Alai	10.50	A	10.50	A
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	4.00	B	—	

Turnover 1,025,100 Pesos.
Shares Index 60.64.
*—Antamok 0.075 correct.
B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Sept. 15.

Another income tax instalment has gone and a few more dollars were available for the market today. Experts, however, anticipated continuance of selective buying rather than any broad, active upturn, pending clarification of the Far Eastern situation.

Another factor desired was elimination of the tax bill, now before Congress. Experts regarded the Far East as more significant now than the Atlantic—the latter has been discounted in nearly all phases—while Japanese-American rapprochement might be a highly favorable factor for a market advance.

Meanwhile, special issues continued to meet a strong demand in trading today but the main list marked time amid quiet dealings.

Commodities softened on renewed fears of federal price control regulations. However, losses were small compared to the sharp gains recorded last week.

Reports indicating a "dangerous" German offensive in the northern Ukraine restricted stock dealings but brought little pressure.—United Press.

Local Stocks Steady in Active Mart

Anxieties about the Pacific situation continued to be the dominating influence on the local stock market yesterday. While the morning session opened with a steady undertone amid active bidding, sentiment later worsened when a Reuter report from Washington maintained that informed American quarters could not find a satisfactory explanation for optimistic reports from the Far East of an impending and comprehensive agreement.

Prices, consequently eased off, but on the whole the movement was irregular, with various issues taking different trends.

In the afternoon, when no confirmation one way or another came through, operators became more confident again, and the market closed with a steady undertone.

Lumbers ruled firm, and it was rumoured in market circles that a meeting might be held soon to decide upon important matters. It could not be ascertained, of course, whether these stories were just part and parcel of the usual market manipulations or real inside knowledge which had leaked out of some directors' board room.

Finance Shares Active

Yangtsze Finance shares were actively traded and reached a new high. In this case it was reported that speculators expected the distribution of a bonus share. One can only hope, in the interest of those people, that wishful thinking has not been the father to these dividend talks. On the other hand, it is likely that recent spectacular advances in many issues must have added considerably to the profits of local finance companies, not so much in the form of an increased book of holdings, but as the result of actual operations in the market. One group of traders interpreted the performance of the market as an indication that the technical structure has been strengthened by various corrections in the prevailing price level and that the market was ready for another rise. Other analysts, however, advised caution since the market might be top-heavy in several counters.

However that may be, one can take it for granted that good news will not fail to make itself felt in the local market with its enormous financial backing.

U.S. Dollar Notes in Demand

Although local banks had several meetings nothing definite has been reported and it appears that many questions are still unsettled.

An interest offshot of the present exchange situation with its strict rationing of foreign exchange can be seen in a strong demand for U.S. dollar notes, which have commanded a high price these days as compared with the official rates. The amount of actual notes hoarded in Shanghai is an unknown quantity so that the price might further advance if the demand for these means of payment can not be covered with the existant notes.

It is likewise unknown whether this demand originated in speculative circles or whether the common desire of safeguarding idle funds is at the background of the recent movement.—W.H.W.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

In a day of heavy trading, the local market saw a reaction yesterday to the advance in prices of the previous day. Opening weak, prices were gradually marked down, the noon closing seeing an uncertain wavering. The afternoon session began with a steadier feeling, good buying later causing some improvement, there being a cheerful note at the close.

Official Averages

High	Low		Yesterday's Averages	Change
468.70	105.32	General	345.43	— 4.49
435.40	95.55	Rubbers	374.85	—10.14

Total 1,425,682 shares, 217 bonds.

Morning Session

China Finance					4000	1.60
S. W. W. "A" £20					50	1,150.00
Yangtsze Finance					5500	25.00
	1000	*25.00	4500	25.25	3000	24.75
	1000	25.00	8500	25.00	4500	*25.00
	1000	24.75	5000	25.25	500	*25.25
	500	*24.75	500	24.75	1000	25.00
S'hai Loan			4500	26.00	2000	25.75
	1500	25.50	1000	25.25	1500	25.00
	2500	25.50	2000	25.75	1000	*25.50
	1000	25.25	1500	*25.00		
I. I. Trust			10500	*37.25	500	37.25
	3500	37.00	2000	36.75	500	37.25
	1000	37.00	500	36.50	500	36.75
China Realty			500	14.40	3000	14.50
	1000	14.60	2000	14.50	500	14.40
S'hai Land			9000	22.25	1000	*22.50
	1000	22.50	500	*22.25	5000	22.00
	1500	*22.00	1000	21.75	2000	22.00
	5000	21.50	6000	21.75	500	*21.75
	2000	22.00				
Dockyards			200	36.25	4400	36.50
	2500	36.75	200	*37.00	100	*36.75
	2700	36.25	100	*36.50	1100	*36.00
	2100	36.00	3200	36.75	1000	*36.75
	900	35.50	200	35.75	1500	*35.25
	1100	35.25	1000	34.75	200	*35.00
	500	35.00	1000	35.50	400	*35.75
	1900	35.75	2400	*36.00	1900	35.50
	200	35.25	500	*35.50	500	35.25
	300	*35.50	3400	35.00	1200	34.75
	500	35.00	100	35.25	2400	35.00
	200	*35.00	200	*35.25	600	35.25
Asia Navigation			6000	16.50	5500	*16.60
	3000	*16.50	3000	16.60	7500	16.50
	5000	16.40	1500	16.30	1000	*16.30
	500	16.10	1000	16.20	5000	16.30
	1500	16.40	2500	16.30	3500	16.20
	4000	16.10	1000	*16.10	1000	16.20
	3000	16.30	2500	16.40	500	*16.40
	9500	16.30	4500	16.20	2000	*16.10
	7000	16.10	500	*16.20	1500	16.20
Ewo Brewery			500	8.95	5000	9.00
	4000	*9.05	500	9.05	3000	9.00
	1500	8.95	4500	8.90	500	*8.85
	1500	8.75	2000	*8.70	500	8.75
	1000	8.80	4000	8.85	3000	8.90
	1500	*8.90	1500	8.80	500	8.75
	1000	*8.75				
Wheelock			2600	114.00	3100	*114.50
	200	*114.00	2300	*114.50	500	114.00
	900	113.50	1200	*113.50	900	113.00
	1200	113.50	600	113.00	1200	112.50
	1800	112.00	200	*112.00	1100	*112.50
	300	112.50	300	113.00	200	114.00
	300	113.00	100	*113.00	900	112.50
	1400	112.00	100	111.50	300	*111.50
	400	112.00	1200	111.50	1700	112.00
	200	*112.00				
Metro. Land					1500	*15.10
Int. Assurance					1000	*35.00
Ewo Mills (Ord)			1800	48.75	2900	49.00
	200	49.50	100	49.25	1500	*49.25
	2400	49.00	100	48.75	5600	48.50
	100	*48.25	1700	48.50	4100	48.25
	100	*43.50	300	*48.00	3300	48.00
	600	48.25	4700	48.50	1600	48.75
	100	*48.75	300	*48.50	500	*48.25
	2000	48.50	1100	48.25	200	48.00
	2700	48.00	3400	47.75	100	*47.75
	3300	48.00				
China Cotton			1500	*17.20	500	17.20
	1000	17.30	1500	17.40	500	*17.30
	500	*17.50	2000	17.40	3000	*17.40
	1000	17.50	500	*17.40	1500	17.30
	1500	17.20	6500	17.10	1000	*17.10
	500	17.00	500	17.20	3500	17.00
	5000	16.90	2000	16.80	2000	16.70
	4500	16.80	2500	16.90	2000	17.00
	500	*16.90	8000	16.90	3000	16.80
	2000	16.70	1000	16.80	1500	16.70
	500	*16.70	1000	*16.80		
Textile			3000	10.70	1500	10.80
	1000	*10.80	1000	10.90	500	10.80
	1000	*10.70	5500	10.70	1500	*10.80
	1000	10.70	1000	10.60	5500	10.50
	2000	10.70	1000	10.80	500	10.80
	500	*10.30	1500	10.40	1500	10.30
	1000	*10.50	500	10.50	500	*10.00
	500	10.60	7000	10.50	500	10.30
	1500	*10.40	500	10.30		
Worsted			3500	*8.50	2000	8.45
	1000	8.50	5000	8.40	1000	*8.40
	1000	*8.35	4000	8.35	7000	8.30
	3000	8.25	2500	8.35	500	*8.35
	500	*8.40	500	*8.35	2000	8.35
	9000	8.30	1500	8.35	1500	8.30
Trams "B"			100	47.50	100	47.25
Bus.			200	20.25	100	*20.25
	600	20.00	1200	*20.00	700	19.80
	1000	*19.80	100	19.70		
Telephone			200	37.25	500	37.50
	200	*37.25	600	37.00	500	36.75
	200	36.50	200	36.25	200	*36.25
	200	*36.00	200	36.00		
S'hai Gas			200	18.20	100	18.10
	700	18.00	200	*18.00		
Paper			5000	*6.95	2000	*7.00
	3000	7.00	1000	*7.05	7500	6.95
	13000	7.00	500	*6.95	2000	6.95
	1000	*6.90	3000	6.90	3000	6.95
	1000	6.80	1000	6.85	1000	*6.95
	1000	6.95	6000	6.90	500	*6.90
	500	*6.85	500	6.90	2000	6.85
	3500	6.80				
Lumbers			500	77.00	100	*77.00
	1000	76.00	900	76.50	600	*76.00
	500	75.50	1200	76.00	100	*76.00
	2100	75.50				
Metals			4300	39.75	200	*39.75
	200	*40.00	700	40.00	3700	39.75
	500	*39.75	900	39.50	4600	39.25
	300	*39.00	700	39.00	500	38.75
	900	39.00	600	39.25	500	*39.50
	800	39.25	1300	39.00	500	*39.25
	200	38.75	100	38.50	1100	38.75
	400	38.50	1200	38.75	200	*38.75
	400	39.00				
Kaiping			800	49.75	100	49.00
Exploration			500	34.50	2500	34.25
	5000	34.00	2000	*34.00	1000	*34.25
	2000	34.00	8500	34.25	3500	34.00
	8000	33.75	1000	*33.75	6000	33.50
	1000	33.75	500	*33.75	500	*34.00
	1500	34.00	3500	33.75	1000	*34.00
	500	*33.75	2000	33.50	2000	*33.50
	1000	*33.25	2000	33.25	5000	33.00
	1500	*33.00	4500	*33.20	500	*33.25
Anglo Dutch			100	23.50	1000	*23.75
	100	23.75	900	23.50	800	23.25
	300	*23.00	1100	23.00	1100	23.25
	300	23.00	500	22.50		
Anglo Java			200	43.00	400	43.25
	900	43.00	1200	42.75	200	*42.75
	100	*42.50	300	42.50	2200	42.25
	700	42.50	2600	42.25	1300	*42.25
Batu Anam			1000	2.50	1000	2.47½
	1000	2.45	3000	2.47½		
Chemor			1000	3.60	1000	3.55
	17000	3.50	1000	3.45		
Cheng			3000	*1.74	10000	*1.76
	10000	1.74	8000	1.76	3000	*1.74
	1000	*1.76	12000	1.74	4000	1.70
	6000	1.72	7000	1.70	11000	1.66
Consolidated					3000	14.20
Dominion			1000	16.70	3000	16.40
Kroewoek			14000	3.20	2000	3.17½
	7000	*3.15	1000	2.12½	1000	3.10
	2000	*3.10	3000	3.15	3000	3.10
	1000	3.12½				
Kota					2000	8.00
Langkat			1200	29.00	100	29.25
	1000	28.75	1600	28.50	700	28.25
	1100	28.00	900	*28.00	200	*28.25
	100	28.50	400	28.75	1200	28.50
	1100	28.25	400	*29.00	1500	28.00
Permata					2000	2.60
Padang					11000	3.30
Renah			1000	2.10	1000	*2.07½
Rubber Trust			1000	18.50	500	18.20
	1000	*18.10	500	18.10		
Kelantan			3000	1.40	13000	1.38
	21000	1.36	14000	1.34		
Samagaga					1000	3.10
Tanah Merah			2000	*5.30	4000	5.25
	1000	5.20				
Tebong			1000	2.27½	8000	2.30
	1000	*2.30	11000	2.25	7000	2.20
	10000	2.25				
Ziangbe			100	27.00	1000	27.25
	2600	27.00	400	26.75	200	26.50
Power 5½% Debs.					4000	100.00
	5000	*100.00				

ODD LOTS

China Cotton	300	17.40	140	17.30
410 17.30	420	17.10	200	17.10
125 17.00	60	16.90	200	*16.90
325 16.70	160	16.60	200	16.40
100 *16.20				
Yangtsze Finance	100	*25.50	100	24.75
Wheelock	50	111.50	50	111.50
Telephone	70	36.75	10	35.75
Worsted	200	8.40	55	8.30
75 8.20				
Textile			100	10.80
Exploration			300	34.00
Ewo Brewery	100	*9.05	100	*9.05
S'hai Land			100	22.00
Dominion			200	16.30
China Realty			374	14.30

*—Direct Business.

Afternoon Session

Metals					1000	*40.00
China Finance					8000	1.66
Yangtsze Finance					500	25.00
	1000	*25.25	2500	25.25	1500	25.50
	4500	25.75	1500	*26.00	1000	26.25
	1500	26.00	500	26.50	500	*26.75
	2000	26.50				
S'hai Loan			500	25.50	500	25.75
	4500	26.00	1500	26.00	1500	26.50
I. I. Trust			500	37.25	1000	37.25
	1500	37.50	2000	*37.75		
Central Prop.					300	22.75
China Realty			500	14.30	500	14.40
	1000	14.50	1500	*14.50	1500	14.40
	1000	14.50				
S'hai Land			1000	*22.00	1000	22.00
	500	*21.75	1000	21.75	2500	22.00
	500	22.25	1000	*22.25	500	22.00
Dockyards			2000	35.25	100	*35.50
	1600	35.50	2900	35.75	200	*35.75
	500	36.00	200	*38.00	500	*35.75
	100	*35.50	2400	35.75	3600	36.00
	2100	36.25	200	*36.50	3700	36.25
	300	*36.25	1300	*36.50	1600	36.25
	1200	*36.25				
Asia Navigation			2500	16.20	1500	16.30
	500	*16.30	1500	16.40	7000	16.50
	3000	16.60	1000	*16.60	1500	16.50
	2000	16.40	7000	16.50	500	*16.50
	4500	16.60	6000	16.50	1000	*16.60
Ewo Brewery			2000	8.75	1000	8.80
	5000	8.85	2000	*8.85	1000	8.90
	3500	8.85	500	*8.90	500	8.90
Wheelock			900	112.00	100	*112.00
	500	112.50	700	112.00	100	*112.50
	3000	113.00	900	*112.50	500	113.00
	2900	113.50	100	*114.00		
Ewo Mills (Ord)			1000	48.00	300	*48.50
	1400	48.25	2700	48.50	300	48.75
	100	*48.75	6300	48.50	200	48.25
	200	*48.50	5000	48.75	700	*48.75
China Cotton			3000	16.70	3000	16.60
	500	16.80	2000	*16.80	1000	16.70
	500	16.90	7500	17.00	2500	*17.00
	7500	16.90	1000	17.00	1000	*16.90
	2500	16.90				
Worsted			2000	8.30	4500	8.25
	2500	8.40	500	*8.35	2500	8.25
	11500	8.40	500	*8.40	1000	8.45
Textile			500	*10.40	2000	10.50
	500	*10.50	2500	10.60	1000	*10.60
	500	10.70				
Tram (Bearer) £1					700	48.00
C. G. Omnibus			100	19.80	300	19.90
	1100	20.00				
Telephone			100	36.25	700	36.50
	100	36.75				
S'hai Gas			100	17.90	300	18.00
	500	17.90	200	18.00	100	18.10
	300	18.20	200	18.10		
Paper			4000	6.85	2000	*6.75
	2000	6.80	7000	6.90	9500	6.95
Lumber			500	76.00	100	75.50
	500	76.50	100	*76.50	100	*77.00
	200	77.00	1100	76.50		
Metal			200	*39.00	300	*38.75
	700	38.75	2100	39.00	700	39.25
	200	*39.25	400	*39.00	2700	39.25
	1500	39.00	300	*39.00	500	*39.25
	2100	39.50				
Kaiping	800	49.00	200	49.75	(15/9/41)	
Exploration			5000	33.50	1500	33.25
	4000	33.75	1000	*34.00	4000	34.00
	500	*34.25	1000	33.75	800	*33.75
	5000	34.00	500	*34.00	4000	34.25
	4500	34.50	500	*34.50	3000	34.75
	1000	35.00	4000	34.75	1000	34.50
Anglo Dutch			200	22.50	800	23.00
	100	*22.75	100	22.75	200	23.00
	500	23.25	500	23.50		
Anglo Java			200	42.25	400	42.75
	200	*42.75	400	42.50	700	42.75
	500	43.00	100	*43.00		
Batu Anam					2000	2.47½
Cheng			14000	1.66	3000	*1.66
	5000	1.68	2000	1.70		
Consolidated					1000	*14.30
Dominion			500	16.40	1000	*16.50
Java Consolidated					6000	5.30
Kroewoek			2000	3.12½	5000	*3.10
	2000	3.12½	5000	*3.15	4000	3.15
	2000	3.17½				
Kota					7000	8.00
Langkat			700	28.00	100	28.25
	100	28.00	300	28.50	600	28.75
Padang					2000	3.80
Renah			3000	2.10	1000	2.15
Kelantan					2000	1.36
Pahang					1000	7.60
Tanah Merah					1000	*5.20
Tebong			3000	*2.20	5000	2.20
	1000	2.22½				
Ziangbe			600	26.50	200	26.75
	100	27.00	200	26.75		
Power (Pref)					100	143.00
F. M. C. 8% Tael Debs.					7700	98.00
Power 5½% Debs.					5000	100.00

ODD LOTS

Worsted	105	8.30	80	8.25
Ewo Mills (Ord)	50	48.25	50	48.50
S'hai Loan			200	25.50
Asia Navigation			100	16.30
Metal			50	39.25
Consolidated			40	14.10
Exploration	300	*33.50	100	34.25
S'hai Land			100	*22.00
Tram (Bearer) £1			50	47.75
Metro Land	100	14.90	100	*14.00
Textile			200	10.20
Tanah Merah			500	*5.20
China Realty			300	*14.10
Alma			9	65.50
Rubber Trust			100	18.50
Yangtsze Finance	100	*26.25	100	*26.75
China Cotton	50	16.70	50	16.80
	50	17.00		

*—Direct Business.

Active Local Stocks

	Monday Closing	Yesterday's Closing	Change in Per Cent
I.I.T.	37.25	37.75	+1.3
Shanghai Loans	26.50	26.50	0
Yangtsze Finance	25.00	26.50	+6.0
China Realty	14.40	14.50	+0.7
Shanghai Land	22.00	22.00	0
Dockyards	36.25	36.25	0
Wheelock	114.00	114.00	0
Ewo Beer	8.95	8.90	—0.6
Ewo Cotton	48.75	48.75	0
Worsted	8.35	8.45	+1.2
New China Cotton	17.10	16.90	—1.2
Paper	6.90	6.95	+0.7
Lumber	76.00	76.50	+0.7
Metal Industries	39.50	39.50	0
Exploration	34.00	34.50	+1.5
Anglo Dutch	23.75	23.50	—1.0
Anglo Java	43.00	43.00	0
Kroewoek	3.25	3.17½	—2.3
Langkat	28.50	28.75	+0.9

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quot

New York,

The trend on Wall Street obscured by the slowness with numerous fractional corded, while talk of the the Neutrality Act inspired and bearish implications rived from lack of buoyanc modities.

Steels, aircrafts, farm in and chemicals mostly edged oils, rails, rubbers and buil tually were motionless.

Western Union ruled firm that the Senate Committee tively approved the merger al Telegraph. Packing is proved in anticipation of bet ings, with growth consum canned meat and other foo motors were handicapped drastic curtailment of output cember to 205,000 passenger ing 48.4 per cent. below las figure of 397,000 cars.

The market closed easier Iron and Steel Institute esti 96.1 per cent. of capacity. T over today amounted to shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close
30 Indust.	127.54	126.95	127.20
20 Rails	29.40	29.24	——
15 Utilit.	18.79	18.67	18.76
40 Bonds	——	——	89.89
11 Commod.	——	——	82.96

Sept.	13	15	Sept.	13	15
Adams Exp	7½	7½	Int T & T		
Alg Lud	23¾	23⅜	Johns Man		
Allis Chal	29½	30	Kenn Cop		
Amer Can	81⅜	82	Lib O F		
Am Cyan	41½	41¼	Lock Air		
Am Fr Pr	1	1	Loew's		
.. $7 pfd	25½	27	Martin		
Am Loco	13⅜	13	Mont War		
Am Metal	21¾	21⅝	Nat Avia		
Am Radtr	6¼	6¼	N C Bank		
Am R Mill	14¼	14¼	Nat D Pro		
Am S & R	43½	43⅜	Nat P & L		
Am Sug R	21½	21½	Nat Dist		
Am T & T	154½	154⅝	Nat Sup		
Am Tob	70	70½	N Y Cent		
Am Wtwks	4⅜	4½	Niagara		
Anaconda	28⅜	28½	N A Avia		
Atchison	27	27	Nth Am Co		
Aviation	4½	4⅜	Nthrn Pac		
Bald Loco	15⅜	15½	Pac Motor		
Balt & O	*4⅜	4½	Pan Oil		
Barn O	10	9⅞	Para Pcts		
Bendix	39⅜	39⅜	Penn R R		
Beth St	68	68	Pull Inc	25¼	
Bliss	16½	16⅞	Phil Pet	45	
Boeing	23⅝	23¼	Pure Oil	9⅛	
Borg War	20½	†20⅜	Radio	4	
Briggs	21½	20½	Reading	*16	
Budd Mfg	4½	4½	Rem Arm	*4⅜	*4
Can Pac	4½	4⅜	Rep Avtn	4⅛	5
Cel Corp	26½	†26½	Rep St	*19½	19⅞
C N Bank	*30½	*30½	Rey Tob	32	31⅞
Ches & O	38½	37½	Schenley	17	17
Chrysler	56⅞	56⅝	Shell U O	*15	14⅝
Col G & E	2⅜	2⅜	Soc Vac	9½	9½
Col Credit	23⅞	24	Sthrn Pac	13½	13⅞
Com & Sth	0.7	0⅞	Sthrn Rly	28½	29
Cons Edi	17⅜	17⅜	Spicer Mfg	37	*36
Con St	*14½	14⅜	St Brands	5⅜	5⅜
Cons Oil	6	6½	St G & El	*17½	17⅜
Curtiss	9⅞	9⅞	St Oil	42⅜	43
Dist Corp	17⅜	17⅞	Studebak	6⅜	6½
Douglas	75½	76	Swift Int	23⅝	24
Du Pont	152½	151	Technicol	*10⅜	10½
E P Lead	9½	9	Tex Corp	41⅜	41½
E B & Sh	2½	2½	Transamer	4½	4⅜
E A Lite	29½	29⅜	Tw C Fox	9	9⅞
.. $5 pfd	62½	62	Un B & P	11½	11½
.. $6 pfd	66½	66	Un Pacific	77⅜	77½
E W & Lt	33	*32½	Un Aircra	40	40
Flintkote	*14	14½	Un A Lines	13½	13⅜
Gen Elec	32½	32⅜	Un Corp	0.⅞	0.⅞
Gen Motor	39½	39½	.. $3 pfd	24½	24½
Gen Rly	*14⅜	15	Un G Imp	/7	7
Gen T & R	*12⅜	13	U S Rub	26⅜	26½
Goodrich	19½	19⅜	U S Steel	57	57
Goodyear	20	20½	Vanadium	24½	*24½
Gt N I O	*17	17½	Vultee	10½	10
Gt N Rly	24⅜	24⅜	Walworth	4⅜	4⅜
Gt W Sug	25⅜	26½	War B Pcts	5⅛	5⅜
Int Nick	30	29⅜	West Elec	88½	88½
Int P & P	19½	18⅞	Wood Ir	26½	26
BONDS					
Am & F P	67⅝	68¼	Erie	30	29⅜
Aust Com	75⅜	77	Int T & T	51	51½
Brazil	22⅛	22⅛	N E G & E	66	66½
.. 6½%	*19	19⅜	St Pac	49	49½
C S P & L	96½	95½	St G & E	86½	86½

*—Bid †—Ex Div. ‡—Corrected.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Special issues were strong on the Stock Exchange today, but the main list ruled quiet. Traders were cautiously watching the reported danger from the German offensive in Northern Ukraine, and further wariness was caused by the impending Congressional action on the Tax Bill. Packing issues were in demand on the belief that Lease-Lend shipments, together with increased domestic meat consumption, would aid them.

m Gov expand tock production to meet enlarged overseas needs. At the final bell, the market finished steady but lower under pressure of hedging and professional selling, with quotations ranging from ⅝ to ¾ cent down.

New York Cotton			N.Y. Sugar No. 3		
Oct.	17.71-71	—18	Dec.	22.25-30	—16 B/A
Dec.	17.90-91	—18	Mar.	22.10-30	+30 B/A
Jan.	17.95 N	—18			
Mar.	18.08-10	—21			
May	18.21-21	—19			
July	18.25-25	—19			

N. Y. Sugar No. 4			Chicago Wheat		
Jan.	2.78-80	+03 B/A	Dec.	2.12-12½	—2½ B/A
Mar.	2.77-79	+01 B/A	Mar.	2.08½-09	—1½ B/A
			May	2.08½-09	—1½ B/A

Chicago Wheat			Chicago Corn		
Dec.	122¼-122⅜	—¼	Dec	84 B	—⅝
May	126⅜-126½	—⅜	May	89⅛-89⅛	—¾

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Japan Tightens Control Over Capital Movement

Tokyo, Sept. 16.

The Government at its cabinet meeting this morning announced two war-time programmes tightening government control over the movement of industrial and commercial capital, and over Japan's yen bloc exports.

The twin plans are designed to tie in with the materials mobilization and expansion of production schemes which have already come into effect.

The capital control scheme gives priority to the use of funds of banking and credit institutions to war-time factories. The plan also envisages the creation of a reserve fund to adjust the demand and supply of capital within the State treasury and to carry out the programme.

The purpose of the yen bloc trade programme is to maintain Japan's exports to China and Manchoukuo at the 1940 level, which was the highest in the yen bloc trade, and at the same time, spur imports of raw materials from the two countries.

Details of the two programmes are expected to be decided in the near future.

It was announced that the programmes are two of seven important government plans for 1941, the other five being those dealing with materials mobilization, production expansion, traffic control, power control, and labour control plans which were decided by the government some time ago.—Domei.

Rubber Futures Traded On N.Y. Market

New York, Sept. 16.

Trading in rubber futures yesterday resumed for two hours daily except Saturday, after having been halted since Aug. 30.

The ceiling price was fixed at 20½ cents a pound. Trading was intended to liquidate outstanding contracts.—United Press.

ondon Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 15.

Trading was quieter today and, th the markets sensitive to Rusn War news, moderate profit-taking peared in most of the sections of Stock Exchange, especially ffirs. Losses, however, were generly small, and building, shipping and ubber issues presented bright features.

British gilt-edged securities ruled ainly steady, and rails, both home nd South Americans, ruled easier. ils were also easier, but industrials aintained their levels on balance.

Japanese bonds responded to an proved Far Eastern sentiment, and land 4's moved three points higher 25 among Europeans.—Reuter.

Sept.	12	15
U.K. LOANS		
% War Loan (Red.)	£106⅝	106⅝
Defence Loan	101⅝	101½
CHINESE LOANS		
% G. Loan, 1898	48	48
% Anglo-Fre. Loan	46	46
Crisp Loan, 1912	29½	29½
Reorg Loan, 1913	37	38
Stg. Notes, 1925	10	10
Honan Rly., 1905	14	14
Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
.. .. .. (Ger.) Is.)	13	13
Lung Tsing U. Rly.	13	13
S'hai-Nanking Rly.	17	17
T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	13	13
.. .. G.	13	13
.. .. (Supl. Loan) B.	13	13
.. .. (Supl. Loan) G.	13	13
Canton-Kowloon Rly.	13	13
Chinese Imp. Rly.	60	60
JAPANESE BONDS		
Sterling Loan, 1907	†28½	29
Sterling Loan, 1924	31½	32
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
d. Bank of I. A. & C.	9⅜	†9½
S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	77	77½
.. .. (Col. Reg.)	84 N	85 N
ntile Bank of India	11¼	11¼
nal Bank of India	32	32
ns. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
l Aeroplane	10/9	10/7½
American Tobacco	93/9	92/6
p Rubber	36/3	35/10½
Chem. Industries	32/6	32/4½
l Steel	23/9	23/7½
vorths	57/6	57/3
MINES		
e Eng. & Min.	15/6	15/6
n Corp.	5/6	5/6
an Investments	6/3	7/6
Syndicate	1/-	1/-
igei	143/9	143/9
rn Holdings	20/9	19/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Western Rly.	42	41½
Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
n, Midland & Scot.	16	15¾
Elec. Construction	13/9	13/9
Waterworks "A"	15	15
Transport & Trad.	55/3	58/3

x Dividend.

British Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Sept. 15.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 13⅛ unc; sellers 13⅜ unc. Oct. del. buyers 13⅛ unc; sellers 13⅜ unc.

London Tin: Standard, cash buyers £257 +¾; sellers £257¼ +¾; 3 mths del. buyers £259¾ +¼; sellers £260 +¼.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's, D.H. p.b. Cash		$1,741
Tungchow cotton ..	per picul	350
Shanghai cotton	per picul	305
Raw silk, Steamfil. 20/22 78%	picul	$7.500
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	Nom.	$34.75
Flour, imported	..	30.20

London Bullion

London, Sept. 15.

London Gold: Bar Gold, Fine, per ounce: 168/-, unchanged.

London Silver: The market ruled quietly steady. Some production selling satisfied trade demand.

Spot	23½d.	unc.
Forward	23½d.	+⅛d.

—Reuter.

U.S. to Cut Output Of Passenger Cars

Washington, Sept. 15.

The Office of Production Management announced that passenger automobile production in December will be cut 48.4 per cent. below that of last December. Under the new order, manufacturers will be permitted to produce 204,848 passenger cars in December as compared with 396,823 in December 1940.

Saving in materials and labour facilities will be diverted to defence production.—Domei.

Pope Asks for Prayers For Shortening of War

Vichy, Sept. 16.

The Pope is reported to be asking all Catholics, through the intermediary of his representatives, to say a special prayer during October for the shortening of the war.

This is according to a despatch from Vatican City to the official French news agency quoting the semi-official Vatican organ "Osservatore Romano."—Reuter.

tain's Oldest Man s at 112 Years

London, Sept. 16.

reat Britain's oldest man, Mr. ed Charles Nunez Arnold, died erday aged 112 at the convalesc home of Woolton, Liverpool. was a keen student of Yogi and ibuted his long life and good th to the study of Yogi and deration in all things."

r. Arnold, who was left an orphan early age, was brought up by uncle in London. He was first ined to be an operatic singer, g a contemporary of Jenny Lind. He then took up journalism, touring the world and working for many newspapers. He was a war correspondent in three wars and found himself in many tight corners.

Mr. Arnold spoke French, German, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese and was occasionally heard on the British Broadcasting Corporation.—Reuter.

Laval to Continue Former Policy

London, Sept. 16.

In an interview with the "Essen National Zeitung," M. Pierre Laval, who was recently wounded by a young Frenchman in the Versailles region, declared that he intended to continue his policy of reconciliation with Germany, says the German-controlled Paris Radio.

Reconciliation, however, was only the beginning. Later, friendship between Germany and France would consecrate the policy.

"Mothers will thank me, for it will mean longer lives for their children," M. Laval is quoted as saying.—Reuter.

Airships to Guard Boston Against Subs

Boston, Sept. 16.

Airships will guard Boston harbour against submarines, Captain Charles Rosendahl, naval dirigible expert, disclosed yesterday.

Six "blimps" will be stationed at the new dirigible base at South Weymouth to guard the approaches to the harbour. In an interview, Captain Rosendahl said 48 non-rigid "blimps" had been authorized and that money for 27 had been appropriated.—Reuter.

Rome Reports Croatia Quiet After Bomb

Rome, Sept. 16.

A communique yesterday said that calm reigned in Zagreb and the rest of Croatia following throwing of a few bombs by Communists in Zagreb. All those responsible for the bombings were arrested and given military trials, said that communique.—United Press.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

MR. and Mrs. G. C. Pelham returned on Monday in the ss. President Munro.

MESSRS G. Findlay Andrew and G. H. Sutcliffe arrived in the ss. President Munro on Monday.

HELLO boys and girls! This is Uncle George's weekly reminder that the Young Folk's Hour will be on the air again today at 6.30 p.m. Tune in to station XMHD, 760 kc or 395 m.

THE amount of freight carried by the Central China Railways Company on all its lines during August totalled 497,020 kilogrammes, showing a decrease of 609 kilogrammes over last month's total, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sadaaki Kagesa, highest military adviser to the Nanking Government, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking on Friday en route to Tokyo. He left for Tokyo yesterday the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported.

DR. Chun Min-yi, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, left Tokyo yesterday for Nanking in order to consult the Nanking Government authorities. Dr. Chu is due to return to Tokyo at the end of September, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported.

A NANKING Government party headed by Mr. Hsu Yu-siang, left Nanking on Friday for the Hankow area in order to observe the solar eclipse which will take place on September 21, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

DIRECT telegraphic communications between Shanghai, Foochow and Mamoi in Fukien province, have now been restored, following the reoccupation of the latter ports by Chinese troops on September 3, says the "Sin Wan Pao."

THE Nanking Japanese Civilian Air Defence Corps was inaugurated at the Japanese National School in that city on Friday morning, the second day of the Anti-Air Raid week now being carried out in Nanking, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

THE West Lake Museum, which was opened in Hangchow on September 1, is proving very popular and attracting a large crowd of visitors daily. Last Sunday the Museum drew more than 500 visitors, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

MR. Chang Hia-ngau, Minister of Communications, who had been under medical treatment in Hongkong, has now fully recovered, and left Hongkong by plane for Chungking on Monday morning to resume his official duties, reports the "Sin Wan Pao."

IN view of the growing increase of passenger traffic on the Hwainan Railway in Anhwei Province, the Central China Railways Company will start the sale of cakes, fruit and soft drinks on trains on that line as from Monday, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

IN recognition of his own and his country's services to the Allied cause, the King of Greece is likely to be given the full rank of general in the British Army, and made colonel-in-chief of one of the British regiments which distinguished itself in the fighting in defence of Greece.

ORIGINAL programme features over station XGDN today include John Harford's weekly talk—As I See It—at 9.20 p.m., Songs and duets by W. T. Fulstow and G. F. Dumbarton, accompanied by Richard Harker, at 9.30 p.m. and pipe and slipper music arranged by L. H. Barton at 10.15 p.m.

TWENTY Chinese students, headed by Mr. Yen Kia-tso, Chief of the Higher Education Bureau of the Nanking Government's Education Ministry, who are to continue their studies in Japan, at the expense of the Nanking Government, left Nanking for Japan on Monday, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

THE Hon. Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan, third woman to win the Derby, is carrying on the racing tradition of her father, the late Lord Woolavington. An only child, Miss Catherine Buchanan married Capt. Reginald Macdonald. M.C., who added her name to his own. They have two sons and two daughters.

THE American Ambassador and Mrs. Winant have been successful in finding a country house within easy reach of London. Rawlings Farm, at Seer Green, Bucks, in a corner of the Home Counties much loved by Americans, has been occupied by a countryman of the Ambassador.

FOR the benefit of under privileged children, the Rotary toy hospital is once more functioning and will deeply appreciate any toys, broken or otherwise, sent by any reader of this esteemed paper to Mark L. Moody, 640, Avenue Foch or a telephone call to Mr. P. L. Marcel Moo, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, tel. 13015. Christmas being around the corner, an early response to this appeal is strongly urged.

REAR-ADMIRAL Seiji Takeda, outgoing chief of the Japanese Bluejackets in Shanghai who has been appointed to an important post elsewhere, paid farewell calls on Mr. J. H. Liddell, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. G. G. Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner-General of the S.M.C., Captain H. M. Smyth, Deputy Commissioner of the Police Force, and other S.M.C. leaders at the Administration Building on Kiangse Road at 10.50 a.m., on Monday the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

ENTRANCE examinations for the Agricultural Department of the Shanghai University, a Nanking Government institution for Chinese men, to be established on Hsiang Ying Road on the premises formerly occupied by the Ishin Gakuin, will be held at the Hongkew Primary School of the Shanghai Special Municipality on September 23 and 24, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. Applications for admission will be accepted by the Educational Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality until September 21, and will be limited to youths between the ages of eighteen and 24, and graduates of higher and middle schools.

WHEN the name of Mr. R. A. Watson Watt appeared in the New Year's Honours in January, only a few people knew why he had been made a Companion of the Bath. They were not really very much enlightened by the information that he was Scientific Adviser on Telecommunications to the Ministry of Aircraft Production. "Radio-location" had not been heard of. Radiolocation, it is permissible to state, is a system of ether waves unaffected by fog, cloud, or darkness, which are constantly sent out far beyond the limits of our shores. Any solid object such as an aircraft or a ship that is in the path of these waves reflects back the signal, which announces to the detecting station its presence in the air or on the water. The Navy uses radiolocation to detect aircraft in the same way as it is used by the Royal Air Force.

Troops in Training in Ireland

The British army is undergoing training of all types, in preparation for the day when the offensive against the Nazis will be taken. The picture shows men in a launch on an Irish lough, manning Hotchkiss guns.

Oxford University in Wartime; Some Changes Bring Benefits

TO an Oxonian, Oxford starts at Paddington these days. Anyone who has travelled down on the 6.5 p.m. train must have noticed the extraordinary number of dons among his travelling companions. And if he returns to Town the following morning on the 8.40 a.m., he will find the same faces returning to Paddington, there to disperse and distribute themselves among the various Ministries and Departments of Whitehall. For this is one of Oxford's wartime features. Scores of her teaching staff, having entered their names on the Central Register long before war broke out, are now Civil Servants, living in London most of the time, and returning for a night home when they can, writes Honor Balfour in "London Calling."

It is one of the features of wartime Oxford—and one of the problems. When the University assembled in October, 1939, five weeks after war was declared, the Vice-Chancellor said that they met 'under much more normal conditions than had been expected.' The number of freshmen coming into residence was barely a hundred less than in normal years, and even this drop was accounted for mainly by the withdrawal of students from overseas. Of senior undergraduates, there were still over fifty per cent of the normal complement. But of senior members of the University, a very large number had gone either into the Forces or into specialised Government work. The alarm at the shortage of teaching staff, especially in the economic sphere, was very real indeed.

Less and Less Normal

Since that Michaelmas meeting, conditions have become less and less normal, and the University has had to adapt itself radically and rapidly to new demands.

First, there has been the effect of conscription. In that pronouncement of 1939, the Vice-Chancellor had declared that for most men only one academic year 'would be possible,' and that they should therefore be helped to make the most of it, chiefly by the creation of short-term courses which might provide the benefits of honours teaching from the beginning.

But beyond this, there was no definite understanding of how undergraduates were affected, what time they might expect between registration and call-up, which of them might reasonably expect to be allowed to continue their courses and under what conditions, and so on. The University and College authorities tried to adapt courses and examinations to what appeared to be the situation, but their task was extremely difficult. The position was really no clearer by early May of this year, when it seemed that men born in 1921 who were members of the Senior Training Corps of Air Squadron, and already attested, would be allowed to remain in residence up to their twentieth birthday in order to complete an essential examination. As regards next term's freshmen, however, there was no guidance. It was presumed that it was the Government's intention to encourage men who would normally have proceeded to the University to do so, and to guarantee them a year's residence—if it was in the national interest to do so.

Revolutionary Change

It was apparent, too, that Arts men would be restricted to those preparing for the Civil or Colonial Services or for teaching, and that all deferment of call-up would be conditional on membership of the Senior Training Corps, the Air Training Corps, Home Guard or Civil Defence Services. But there was still no indication of how these rulings were to be applied, until, towards the end of May, it was announced that the sorting out of men who possess the necessary qualifications was to be the responsibility of the University Joint Recruiting Board. This was the most revolutionary development Oxfor has known for years: for it means, in fact, two things—(i) compulsory national service for students, though on this point the Vice-Chancellor is setting up a Committee to consider claims for exemption, and (ii) that for the first time University and College authorities relinquish their right to choose their own prospective students. That selection will be made in the first place by a separate body in the light of the national need.

The Government or its representatives will determine which men may not enter the University, which are eligible and under what conditions. Thus, not only will the Joint Recruiting Board largely determine student personnel, but by their decisions they will influence the kind of teaching to be provided by the University. The present national emergency, therefore, has brought the State right into the heart of academic life and has divested the University of a most important part of what had always been accepted as its academic right. The number of students is likely to fall next year as a result of the Joint Recruiting Board's new powers—in October, 1940, there were 2,000 students in residence against a normal 4,500—but those who pass the Board's scrutiny will at least know on what footing they stand and for how long, and can adjust their courses accordingly.

Other Changes

This step to date is undoubtedly the greatest change of wartime Oxford. But there are others, too—the 'General Post' among the Colleges, for instance, necessitated by the influx from evacuated areas and the commandeering of various college properties for wartime uses. Ten colleges have been reserved for undergraduates, eight receiving members of one or more colleges other than their own. Thus Balliol has sent some members to Trinity, Merton to University, Oriel to Hertford, Queen's to New College, Wadham to Keble, Pembroke to Christ Church. Lincoln and Brasenose have transferred themselves intact to Exeter and Christ Church, while St. Peter's Hall divides itself between New College and Corpus Christi, and St. Hugh's between Holywell Manor, Savile House and various of their own Woodstock Road houses. Of incoming tenants, Westfield College went from Hampstead to St. Peter's Hall, while a hundred students and several of the teaching staff of St. Thomas's Hospital took up residence at Wadham, and the Slade School came from Gower Street to the Ruskin School of Drawing at the Ashmolean.

Financial Pool

Such removals must entail problems, not the least being financial and disciplinary. To meet the financial aspect, there is the University Pooling Scheme, into which is paid the rent received by Colleges from undergraduates (fixed at 3s. a head a day) or from other tenants or requisitioning authorities. Each College receives seventy-five per cent. of a share from the pool, the remaining twenty-five per cent. being kept back as a fund to adjust special hardships. The University also pays into the hardship's pool twenty-five per cent. of rent received from outside bodies for the use of University buildings.

Discipline

On the disciplinary side, each college retains its own administration and centre of teaching, but those undergraduates who live in colleges other than their own are subject to the rules of both colleges. Members of London University are subject to Proctorial discipline.

The changes of wartime Oxford do not always result only in problems to be solved. Many of them have brought much benefit to the University, and have added to it where it was weak. So the Regent's Park College of Pusey Street now houses the School of Slavonic Studies from London, a lively body that adds much to Oxford. The students from St. Thomas's Hospital are an additional responsibility to the Faculty of Medicine, but they bring additional tutors to a Faculty, many of whose members have joined the Services. The fury of the blitz in raid areas has stimulated Dr. Trueta and Professor Seddon in their surgical research at the Winefield-Morris Hospital—out of 200 badly smashed air-raid cases treated by the Trueta method, they achieved a hundred per cent. success.

Social Life

There is, too, a social life in wartime Oxford—less lavish and widespread than many of us once enjoyed, but none the less active. The Union carries on, with difficulty sometimes, but it carries on—its debates are eighty per cent. political these days. And the political clubs flourish, with regular meetings and even annual dinners. This year, memberships have actually increased, though these must fall off next term. The Labour Club could even afford itself the luxury of a split, each new body carrying on successfully and independently. There are even new clubs, too. The Masaryk Society, for instance, and college debates are as numerous, if sparsely attended, as ever.

Fewer Men

Sometimes, despite the overcrowded streets and the Cockney accents that pervade Oxford these days, it is hard to realise all the changes. There are fewer men about the place, of course, but the women—still diligently cap-and-gowned—are obvious in their usual numbers, and most of Oxford's features remain. The Bach Choir, Orchestral Society, Subscription Concerts and Madrigal Society still function regularly. And war has brought the one shilling popular concerts to the Town Hall—a branch of Myra Hess's National Gallery effort. Theatre and Playhouse have had a most successful term, though the playhouse is missing its men who have been called up, and now its girls are registering. The Oxford University Dramatic Society, of course, is no more as we used to know it, but Friends of the O.U.D.S. are maintaining its tradition meanwhile. And there has never been such a spate of College Dramatic Society productions as this Summer Term has seen. Opera, too, has flourished. The O.U. Opera Club survives, and Vere Somerset's new opera, The Imbroglio, drew large audiences recently.

As though there were not enough here for the depleted members of this wartime Oxford, a Ballet Club has been formed—not to perform itself, as was the aim of a former Ballet Club, but to watch, hear, read and learn. And now there is talk of starting an Art Club next term. Meanwhile, art lovers content themselves with numerous exhibitions—Picasso, the Euston Road Group, Prieto, and a dozen others.

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SHIPPING NEWS

The **Lushan Maru** shoved off from the T.K.K.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf, Shanghai side about noon yesterday for Swatow by way of Keelung and Amoy.

* * *

The **Pluto**, fast Portuguese freighter operated by the East Asiatic Company, got away from her berth at lower buoys 32 and 33 about 11 o'clock yesterday morning direct to Port Courbet.

* * *

The **Leconte de Lisle**, M.M. Line is expected in Shanghai sometime tomorrow with 14,000 bags of rice and 37 passengers from Saigon, without stopping at any port en route. She will tie up at lower buoys 11 and 12.

* * *

The **Heian Maru**, T.Y.K. Line, arrived in port yesterday coming from Zinsen, Korea, by way of Tsingtao. She is docked alongside the D.K.K.'s Whangpoo Wharf, Shanghai side. The steamer is to sail again sometime this afternoon on her return trip to Tsingtao and Zinsen.

* * *

A big American Mail Line freighter is expected to arrive in Shanghai sometime this morning from Seattle without any stop en route. The vessel will dock alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf upon her arrival here where she will stay for a few days to discharge cargo for local consignees.

* * *

The fast Panamanian freighter, **Capella**, is expected in Shanghai today instead of yesterday due to typhoonic weather. She is coming from Port Courbet and will tie up at lower buoys 21 and 22 where she will discharged about 2,700 tons of coal for local consignees. The freighter is operated by the Tung Chen Company, Ltd.

* * *

The **Kobe Maru**, T.K.K. Line, was expected in Shanghai yesterday from Kobe by way of Nagasaki. She will said at 9.30 a.m. today on her return trip to Nagasaki and Kobe. Passengers sailing are requested to board the vessel direct from the wharf not later than half and hour before sailing time. Ordinary mail will close at 7.15 a.m. today.

* * *

A Jardine's vessel has been held up in the river for some days as a result of action by the Japanese authorities. The ship has been loaded with stores for Singapore, and it is claimed by the Japanese that special permits are necessary before these stores can be released. The matter is in the hands of the British consulate for settlement.

* * *

The D.K.K. Liner, **Hoten Maru**, was expected to arrive in Shanghai sometime yesterday evening coming from Dairen and Tsingtao, with considerable cargo and the next northern mail for discharge in addition to many passengers. Docking at the Whangpoo Wharf, she will remain in port until tomorrow when she will sail on her return trip to Tsingtao and Dairen.

* * *

A steamer, operating on the round-the-world-run, is in Shanghai having arrived one day before the original programme. She came from Boston by way of New York, Havana, Cristobal, Balboa, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Honolulu, bringing with her a number of passengers and a considerable amount of cargo. The steamer is to sail sometime today on her return trip to U.S.A. via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore and way ports.

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS. INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N. V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone. 16247.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Heian M.	Korea	N.Y.K.
Hoten M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Kobe M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
James Lykes	Am.	A.P.L.
Pluto	Port.	E. Asiatic
Tenryugawa M.	Jap.	Showa S.
Lushan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B N.B.
Beryl	Fr.	Gbt.	6-7 B. U.S.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Valeureux	Fr.	Gbt.	6-7 B. U.S.
B. Carlotto	It.	Gbt.	Upper S
Eritrea	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION

The average reader will readily admit that he is far more interested in pictures than in print. Let the North-China Daily News make your blocks if you desire good reproductions.

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A Ship sailing first week in October
A ship sailing last week in October

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A ship sailing last week in September
A Ship sailing last week in October.

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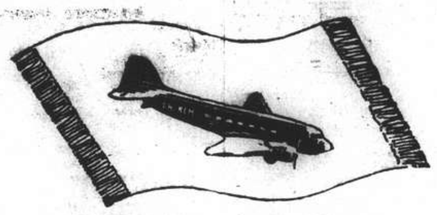

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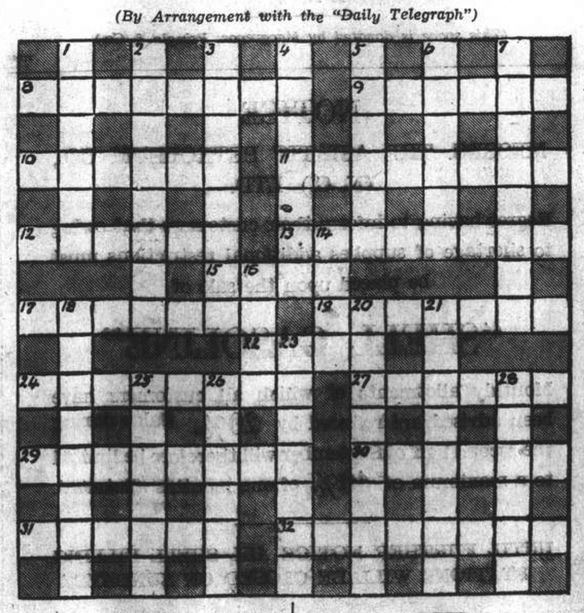
133 Szechuen Road Telephone 16247

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 601

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

8 It cannot be denied that part of this old French town is grand
9 Discharge
10 No, this game fish has not got a black head
11 Musical instrument
12 Decorated like any ship
13 Region
15 Precious stone
17 Write a number for this English chain
19 Building
22 A changed name
24 An unwelcome visitor during the last war
27 Old-fashioned truth
29 It's heavenly to make ale there
30 Delay
31 Founder of a great religion
32 Spider's webs almost 29 across

DOWN

1 Embellished
2 Tacit
3 No bad gin can ever be got from this little English town
4 This makes the hay live
5 Material
6 Plant that provides a medicine
7 Huge indeed
14 Quadrupeds
16 Italian lake from which the Roman galleys were recovered
18 Choose a spirit to make this alloy
20 Evil in the extreme
21 Comic indeed
23 The similarity of any goal
25 A false prefix
26 Not the progress desired by a yachtsman
28 Among the best towns of old

YDAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, Please; 8, Carbolic; 9, Pelican; 10, Total; 11, Essential; 13, Hoodwink; 14, Valley; 17, Don; 19, Hem; 20, Corner; 23, Amputate; 26, Certainty; 28, Aspic; 29, Faraday; 30, Pinchers; 31, Fealty. DOWN: 1, Scotch; 2, Oration; 3, World-wide; 4, Kitten; 5, Preserve; 6, Edict; 7, Sea water; 12, Sky; 15, Ambulance; 16, Moderate; 18, Ordinary; 21, Pat; 22, Camp bed; 24, Myopia; 25, Excess; 27, Trail.

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ONE room in apartment close St. George's, kitchen available, breakfast only. Box 2163, NCDN. -3563

TO LET, a large southfacing room, with private bath. Foreigners only, without children. 51 Boissezon, Flat 3, third floor. -3542

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To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before September 25 after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 1010, 1037, 1062, 1089, 1128, 1130, 1167, 1173, 1194, 1280, 1284, 1285, 1307, 1319, 1320, 1372, 1374, 1397, 1430, 1454, 1499, 1510, 1512, 1529, 1576, 1610, 1623, 1637, 1671, 1684, 1725, 1734, 1750, 1752, 1765, 1766, 1771, 1810, 1894, 1943, 1953, 1957, 1967, 1991, 2020, 2070.

Unfurnished Apartments

THREE/four-roomed apartment, Concession/Settlement; one two, three-roomed apartment under construction, Settlement. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -3563

HENRY: three and two roomed apartments, every comfort. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -3579

CONCESSION: Luxurious seven roomed apartment, all comforts. Lift. Immediately, Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -3578

CONCESSION: 2½ rooms, lift, garage, $375. Two rooms, central heating, $250. Asia Land Co., 778 Bubbling Well. -3573

THREE/four-roomed apartment. Modern conveniences. Quiet location, Concession. No key-money. Shanghai Realty Co., 110/52 Szechuen Road. -3514

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3½-ROOMED flat advertised under Box 2060 now let. Advertiser thanks enquirers. 11350

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1941 (26th day of 7th moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy and fine weather with moderate south-easterly to southerly winds around Shantung: with fresh to moderate easterly winds over our regions and to the south of the Saddles. Cyclonic rough weather to the east of the Loochoos, owing to the typhoon advancing northward or north-north-eastward.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 65.0	max. 81.0	min. 62.4	max. 84.4
„ same date last year	min. 69.0	max. 84.0	min. 67.6	max. 83.5

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. 19, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Sept. 19, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 29, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Telegrams: Herald, Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTH

O'NEILL.—On September 15, 1941, at Sydney, to Margaret (née O'Neill) wife of Charles O'Neill, a son—MICHAEL. -3567

DEATH

WAREING.—On Saturday, September 13, 1941, at her home, 91 Route Remi, TATIANA VICTOR WAREING (née Cherikoff), aged 43 years. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services will be held today, Wednesday, September 17, at the Russian Cathedral, 55 Route Paul Henry, at 3 p.m. to be followed by burial at the Pahsienjao Cemetery at 4 p.m.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. FLORENCE SHERRIFF and Miss ELEANOR SHERRIFF, wish to thank all kind friends for their expressions of sympathy, flowers and donations to the British War Funds. 11344

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

17 *Battle of Yalu (1894)*
17 *Rendition of Amoy British Concession (1930)*
17 B.U.S.C. Open Meeting, Dr. J. Marin. 'Foot-binding in China,' Henry Lester Institute, 1320 Avenue Road, 5.45.

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

20 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.
21 Final Wood Trophy Match, S.C.C.

OCTOBER

2 Royal Asiatic Society, Sowerby, lecture on Japanese Mammals, 5.30
3 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
9 P.T.H.O.G.A. Reunion 8A Tifeng Rd. 6
9 K.D.S. Jumble Sale, U.C. Hall, 2.30.
16 Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. Voigt, Lecture on 'A Chinese Lake.' 5.30.

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11343

NOTICE

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

The Winter 1941-42 issues of the Foreign and Chinese Telephone Directories will go to press on September 29, 1941, and no additions or alterations can be accepted after that date.

Subscribers requiring changes in their listings as they now appear in the current Directories, are requested to notify the Company immediately.

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11214

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors has this day declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1941 of Twelve Dollars Local Currency per Share to be paid to Shareholders on the register of the Company on September 17, 1941.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from September 11 to September 17, 1941 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.

Shanghai, August 25, 1941.
10891

NOTICE

A Decree of Divorce was granted by the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada on September 11, 1941 in an action for divorce filed by Marlys Leister Calcina against P. G. Calcina.

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11354

DEL MONTE GREEN GROCERY
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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, as from September 15, 1941, Radio Station XHHR, 517 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, broadcasting on a frequency of 840 kilocycles, is operating under the name "The Raytone Broadcasting Company", in virtue of a license issued by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador in China.

C. M. SKEPPER,
Manager.
11340

SHANGHAI/BOMBAY FREIGHT CONFERENCE

As from October 1, 1941 the rates of freight from Shanghai to Persian Gulf and West Indian Ports will be increased by 20%.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Chairman.
Shanghai, September 17, 1941.
11349

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SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENT DAYS.

Business done during this week will be for Settlement on Tuesday and Wednesday September 23 and 24, 1941.

By Order of the Committee,

E. H. PARROTT,
Secretary.
11345

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All work personally done by E. TOBLER, 153 Nanking Road 4th floor. Telephone 12160
-3558

PASSPORT PHOTOS by JOSEPHO STUDIOS
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937 Avenue Joffre. Telephone 72387
11193

AN ENGLISHMAN
staring at Broadway's electric signs and listening to an account of the enormous number of bulbs and miles of wiring, remarked: "Quite, quite, old chap—but isn't the whole thing rather conspicuous?" There is nothing to equal the quiet satisfaction of knowing the car is covered by a COMPREHENSIVE POLICY.
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11320

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11073

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the injured in Air Raids and the brave Army of Red Cross workers who tend them and
HELP TO BUY
medical equipment by giving to the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation through
The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

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EVERY DOLLAR SAVED—HELPS
EVERY DOLLAR WASTED—HINDERS
Pay in at
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
18 The Bund
(This space is donated by Macgregor, Pringle & Co.)
11342

NOTICE

MESSRS. THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (N. C.) LTD.

Regret having to inform their customers that owing to shortage of supplies additional restrictions must be placed upon the sale of

"SHELL GASOLINE"

Monthly allotments of which all customers have been advised are reduced by 20%. Sales during the second half of September will therefore be limited to a maximum of 40% of one month's allotment.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ALL SHELL FILLING STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

11347

Reproduction in Colours

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26, The Bund. *General Manager.*

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES TO ALL COUNTRIES
BAETEN & COMPANY
24 Central Road
Telephone 16898
-3525

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Sept. 15 16.00	Sept. 15 21.00	Sept. 16 4.00	Sept. 16 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.99	30.02	29.95	29.98
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.04	—0.04	—0.06	—0.08
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.02	—0.04	—0.04	—0.04
Wind (direction)	ENE	ENE	NNE	ENE
„ (miles per hour)	11.8	10.6	5.0	11.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	74.7°	70.7°	66.2°	75.0°
Humidity (per cent)	78	86	94	62
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	8	4	3
Rainfall (inches)	0.02	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 15	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.02	—0.03	29.91
Temperature: min. 60.8° max. 80.8°	70.8°	—2.6°	72.6°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	54.00	0.02	36.32

Time and Tide	17/9	18/9	19/9	20/9	21/9	22/9	23/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.39	5.39	5.40	5.41	5.41	5.42	5.42
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.58	17.57	17.56	17.54	17.53	17.52	17.51
Moon rises at Shanghai	1.24	2.21	3.21	4.23	5.27	6.33	7.39
Moon sets at Shanghai	15.11	15.54	16.37	17.18	18.00	18.42	19.26
Flood makes Shai. (day)	7.00	8.15	9.22	10.10	10.57	11.29	11.55
Ebb, makes Shai. (day)	13.08	13.40	14.16	15.00	15.36	16.20	17.00
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	9.28	10.23	10.47	11.25	11.55	12.35	13.08
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	7.70	8.90	10.00	—	11.57	12.20	12.55

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 15th:—High to normal and steady pressures over China and Japan. Typhoon to the south-east of the Loochoos moving north to north-north-west: other typhoon to the south-south-east of Hongkong moving north ward. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in the north: cloudy in the Yangtze Valley.

State on the morning of the 16th:—Fine weather. North-north-easterly breezes. High and steady pressure.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signals: 1st Approximate position of the center at 2 p.m., within 30 miles of latitude 22.30, longitude 113, direction west-north-west, intensity: violent. 2nd Approximate position of the center at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 26, longitude 132, direction north, intensity: violent.—Siccawei Observatory.

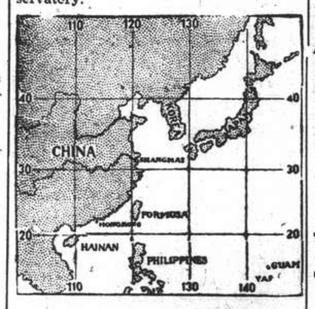

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, September 17.	Reg.	Ord.
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*20.00	8.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	9.30	10.00
Manila	x 15.30	16.00
Kiangpei officers south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, September 18.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
FRIDAY, September 19.		
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Amoy and Fukien Province via Amoy	*20.00	7.15
Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan and Kweichow via Amoy	*20.00	7.15
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.30	11.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila and Java Ports	x 19.00	20.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	x 19.30	20.00
Fukien Hunan West Hupeh Kwangtung Kwangsi Yunnan Kweichow via Amoy	x 19.30	20.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 19th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on Sept. 25, 1941.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Anking and Kiukiang per Shanghai Hankow Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sunday Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh Kaigan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng. Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m. (Except Saturdays)

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Peiping Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 9.30 p.m.

Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.

Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per train via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

I. C. Milk Fund

Cathay Mansion	$200
Mistake to Boris and Elite Bar	20
Dobrin, Dr. S. Rausch-Haschono Gift	100
Empire Bargain Bazaar	5
Grimmig, Herbert	10
Cafe Windsor	5
Broadway Bath Co.	5
Fred Stern's Elite Bar and Girls	50

I. C. Nursery

Fleck, Gelber	$5

Florence Spooner Memorial Home

IN MEMORY OF MRS ETELVIRA ARDO BASTO DA SILVA

Oliveira, Mr/Mrs. E. M. and Tuti	$15

For the Autumn Season
MADAME ZELMA IS NOW TAKING ORDERS FOR
SUITS
COATS
and DRESSES
Charges Strictly Moderate
LOVELY NEW MATERIALS JUST RECEIVED
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED, steno-dactylo, good references, perfect knowledge French/English shorthand. Apply personally, 346 Szechuen Road, Room 101, after 5 p.m. -3574

WANTED, lady secretary-typist, English essential, nationality: Chinese preferable. Address Box 2165, NCDN. -3568

SALESMAN with thorough knowledge of pharmaceutical products required to detail physicians and pharmacies. Applicants please state full particulars of experience and capabilities. Address Box 2065, NCDN. 11294

WANTED, educated foreigner as office assistant and experienced in bookkeeping. Preference will be given to one with good knowledge of languages. Reply giving fullest particulars of qualifications, past experience and salary expected to Box 1999, NCDN. 11265

STENOGRAPHER, Chinese lady, fast and accurate, perfect English, good testimonials. Apply 8/249 Seymour Road. -3467

Motor Cars and Cycles

WANTED, American coupe 1938 till 1941, best condition. No brokers. Price, offers Box 2171, NCDN. -3577

1934 MORRIS Minor four-door sedan, owner driven, perfect condition guaranteed, 28 m.p.g., US$350. Telephone 12284, Mr. Jack, office hours. -3561

1939 Dodge de luxe, for sale. Address Box 2164, NCDN. -3564

FOR SALE, 1939 Plymouth de luxe with 6-ply tyres and radio, US$1,200 or nearest offer. Box 2154, NCDN. -3547

WANTED by private party Ford sedan or similar make, 1937/38. Write stating price. Box 2136, NCDN. -3508

1933 Standard four-door sedan, 21 miles per gallon. $7,500. Telephone 18699, J.C.T.C. office hours. 11309

Wanted to Rent

ONE or two-roomed apartments, preferably along Bubbling Well Road, with or without furniture. Willing to pay a reward. Box 2168, NCDN. 11351

REQUIRED three or four roomed apartment, best location French Concession or Settlement. Furnished or unfurnished. No brokers. Telephone 78548 from 9 a.m. -3554

WANTED by business girl small room with board in English home. Reply Box 2158, NCDN. -3552

BRITISH lady requires part-board residence. No. 14 or 1 bus preferred. Address Box 2151, NCDN. -3541

ENGLISH lady wants board, one week. Hungjao district. Please telephone 32916, Room 21. -3546

SINGLE American bachelor desires moderate board, room in French pension or family. Reply Box 2152, NCDN. -3543

YOUNG American gentleman would like to care for and live in apartment or home during owner's absence. Write Box 2149, NCDN. -3551

DESIRE to rent, nice, small house or apartment in Hongkew. Will pay key-money. Telephone 14325. -3369

WANTED by American bachelor, one two-roomed apartment, furnished or unfurnished for occupancy October 1 or November 1. Reply to Box 2027, NCDN. 11277

YOUNG Briton requires furnished room with breakfast, or part board. Central/Hart Road. Address Box 2131, NCDN. -3494

REQUIRED immediately, two or three-roomed flat, all modern conveniences, furnished or unfurnished, not further west than Settlement, St. George's, Concession, Rol Albert. Particulars to Box 1453, NCDN. -3248

APARTMENT, two/four rooms or small house. Willing to buy furniture. Price, rent, particulars Box 2044, NCDN. -3391

WANTED by private family soon/later, five/eight-roomed house with garage. Also willing to buy or rent furniture. Please apply Box 1886, NCDN. -3082

Radios

RADIO phonograph G.E. make 1940, with latest dance records, perfect condition. Price US$70. Apply Box 2159, NCDN. -3553

BRITISH advertiser wishes to hire privately one up-to-date radio for few months with possible view to purchase. Box 2137, NCDN. -3510

DIAL 51140 for accurate radio repairs and antenna installations. "Radio Expert", 131/438 Museum Road. -2767

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 11078

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

ALICE, 360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, from 2 to 10. Massage. -3490

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 3/4 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -3089

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

BEAUTY expert, previously employed first-class salons, seeks employment. Reply Box 2109, NCDN. -3463

ELDERLY gentleman, for several years manager of high-class guest-house, desires similar position. Address Box 2040, NCDN. -3347

ACCOUNTANT - MANAGER, Chinese, university graduate, twenty years manufacturing, importing, exporting, sales experience. Box 2170, NCDN. -3576

RUSSIAN lady, 37, big hotel housekeeping experience, references, French, English, seeks position. Box 2160, NCDN. -3555

ENGINEER, allied nationality, highly experienced in operation and production of mechanical and industrial machinery, open for engagement. Apply Box 2150, NCDN. -3540

RUSSIAN lady, speaking good English, experience in housekeeping desires similar position. Box 2139, NCDN. -3511

STENO-TYPIST, beginner, conversant filing, coding, etc. requires immediate employment. Box 2145, NCDN. -3529

EXPERIENCED foreign accountant, 26, seeks better position. Commencing salary $1,500. Equitable adjustments should conditions deteriorate. Foreign or outport will be considered. Address Box 2132, NCDN. -3496

Miscellaneous

AUTO-DRIVING lessons (your car). Licence guaranteed. Telephone 71969. Room 4. -3527

REFRIGERATORS made/repaired by foreign experts. Few secondhand for sale. Foreign Engineering Co., 19 Doumer, telephone 78145. -3404

MAUSER bullets: the E-W brand of bullet-proof vests will stop the Mauser bullets. V stands for vest. The E-W vest is guaranteed bullet-proof. Telephone 23272. -1190

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, rented, repaired, rebuilt. Hermes dealers Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse, 11875. -1037

Chinese Servants

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -3579

COOK, long experience, economical, willing worker, well-recommended. Address Box 2156, NCDN. -3548

73148. Central Employment Agency. British, Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -2988

ADVERTISER recommends No. 1 boy: honest, well-trained. Hotel, household experience. Address Box 2127, NCDN. 11322

HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED, excellent cook-boy, wife wash-amah, best recommendations. Moderate wages. Box 2128, NCDN. -3486

ADVERTISER recommends excellent Chinese chauffeur. 14 years with present employer. Speaks good English. Telephone 75396 or write 134 Route de Grouchy. -3519

QUIET British couple moving into three-roomed flat with servants' quarters, on October 1, require cook-boy and wash-amah. Will householder please recommend. Box 2138, NCDN. -3510

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED good binoculars, 6-24, 16 x 15. Pay cash or draft. No brokers. Box 2161, NCDN. -3557

WANTED four-tier portable typewriter from private party only. All details, prices: Box 2162, NCDN. -3557

WANTED to buy or hire good second-hand refrigerator. Kay, 16940. -3509

PITMAN'S Shorthand Phrase book wanted to buy, new or secondhand. Address Box 2153, NCDN. -3544

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -3099

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED small office, with telephone if possile, near Bund/Nanking district. Box 2167, NCDN. -3570

BEAUTIFUL shop, best location Bubbling Well, moderate terms, General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -3503

FOREIGNER will consider renting half of large partitioned office. Partly furnished. Modern building Avenue Edward VII. Telephone. Box 2173, NCDN. -3502

AVAILABLE November 1, 3,500 square feet valuable ground floor office space, near Bund, with separate entrance, suitable as banking premises. For particulars apply Atkinson & Dallas, Ltd. 11252

Animals

POULTRY for sale. Six Plymouth Rocks, one Plymouth Rock cock, six White Leghorns, all $50 each. Hens all good layers. One well-made chicken house in first-class condition, hard wood, $100. Telephone 29605. -3559

LOST, young Irish terrier, red colour, on September 12. Reward. Telephone 12634. -3518

For Sale—Miscellaneous

ARTIFICIAL sunlamps Hanau, GE, etc., Sollux irradiation lamp, at reasonable prices: 124 Sassoon House. -3572

ONE set steel-shafted golf clubs. Nine clubs de luxe model, $700. Excellent condition. Box 2172, NCDN. -3581

MAGAZINES, 25 cents each; old and new; Reader's Digest, Business Education, Gregg Writer, Business Education World, etc. Stewart, 55 Yuen Ming Yuen. 11353

REMINGTON portable typewriter, excellent condition; US$65. Stewart, 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 11352

ENGLISH woman, wishes to sell brown marmot fur-coat. Large size. Almost new. Box 2174, NCDN. 11355

PIANO, best condition, for sale at bargain price. For appointment Write Post Office Box 4047, Shanghai. -3571

THOMA Haemacytometer, chamber, two pipettes, complete, $100. Owner leaving. Call 22071, office hours. -3565

GENUINE English perambulator, cost 6 guineas. $300. Owner leaving. Telephone 22071 office hours. -3566

FOR SALE: black kid, grey lamb, land otter fur-coats, skunk jacket; gentleman's new wardrobe; dog-kennel. Telephone 75527. 11348

ONE British motor, Higgs, 1.6 h.p., 3-phase, double end drive. One Dutch motor, 1 h.p., 3-phase. For particulars telephone 39815. -3545

TWO very attractive new European eiderdowns for sale. View at the Korean Store, 1033 Bubbling Well Road. -3539

EUROPEAN pure linen sheets, table cloths, napkins, towels, also Rosenthal dinner, tea sets. 1823A Avenue Joffre, Dr. Weiss. -3528

ROYAL typewriter with French keyboard, in good condition, for sale, 1242 Rue Lafayette, Telephone 70901. -3549

SHIRTS correctly made to measure at reasonable prices. Autumn shirtings just unpacked. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11118

BOOKS. Miscellaneous collection old French, German, classics, law, dictionaries, atlases, on China, music, maps, paintings, engravings, sheet music. Apply Box 2146, NCDN. 11333

ONE new set dining-room furniture, dining-service, 6 persons, glassware, desk, master violin, for sale. Telephone 79948. -3503

BEDROOM set: two beds with spring mattress, Two night-tables, one chest-of-drawers. Call 1-2 p.m., telephone 20729. -3500

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale, Room 138 Hamilton House. 11274

LIVING-ROOM set, dining-room set, bedroom set, babies' beds, kitchenware and dishes. Call morning 9 to 12. Telephone 73967. -3270

TWO antique oil pictures, about 200 years old, by well known European painter. For connoisseurs only. Box 1976, NCDN. -2340

CRYSTAL wine decanters and plates, Bohemian glasses, antique porcelains, bronzes. Benesi, 1210 Avenue Joffre. 11321

WHISKY decanters: tumblers in crystal; cocktail, soda glasses. Rare opportunity. General Magazine, 337 Haig. -3480

PERSIAN rugs, high quality, best condition, and one carpet, about 9 x 12 ft. Box 1979, NCDN. -3242

FUR-cravat, two beautiful new martens, from private party. 24/15 Ward Road, Room 11. -3069

STOCKINGS. Cheap and really good at prices you can afford. Central Arcade, third-floor, Room 41C. -3412

Educational

BRITON willing to exchange English/Chinese conversational lessons, with young Chinese lady or pay reasonable fee. Address Box 2169, NCDN. -3578

YOUNG lady, well educated, gives Russian lessons at pupil's home. Address Box 2129, NCDN. -3491

HIGHLY-EDUCATED young lady, graduated Paris Conservatory, gives piano and French lessons at pupils' home, best references. Post Office Box 4006. -3460

VIOLIN studio of Mr. S. Hartmann-Balazs, from the Hungarian Royal Academy of Music. 52 West End Gardens, Telephone 23322. For appointment please apply between 2-4 p.m. -3452

MUSIC school teachers: Bronislawa Gerstel, piano: Hans Bergmann, tenor. Speciality: breathing technique. 410 Chaufoong Road. -3369

MRS. Sabine Rapp gives singing lessons for beginners and advanced. Thorough instruction, individual method. 311 Yu Yuen Road, Room 3. Telephone 22762, 12-2 p.m. -3449

MISS Adlam highly recommends Pekinese Chinese teacher. Kindly telephone her after 6 p.m. 20895. -3419

FRENCH lessons, speedy and excellent results assured. Fully qualified lady-teacher. Twice weekly at pupils' home. $70 monthly. Box 1290, NCDN. -3118

Houses and Land

FOR SALE off Macleod Road area approximately 9 fun Tutegen. Price $7,500 for lot. Apply personally McMichael's Agency. -3523

FOR SALE, one mow residential district, near American School. Price reasonable. Write Post Office Box 4014. -3438

FOR SALE, newly constructed small foreign residence in best part of French Concession. Immediate occupation. For further particulars please apply Box 2157, NCDN. 11346

WANTED bank premises in banking district, value around half million Shanghai dollars. Address Box 1818, NCDN. -2983

HOUSES and land, situated in the western district of Shanghai, and Hungjao; if for sale, please write full particulars to The E-W Property Department, 54 Great Western Road, Ground Floor. Telephone 22272. -3000

Dancing

ELIZABETH Sinclair, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -3076

More Classified Ads. Overleaf